PURELY PERSONAL.

J. W. Raymond arrived form the East

W. B. Jordan, post-trader, and wife from.

J. W. Matkins and J. T. Athey, of Fort

A. S. Capehart, of the Fargo Argus, and

Mrs. G. H. Fairchild went east Tuesday

J. Sut Winston and wife arrived from

E. T. Winston and family came down

from Stevenson on the Far West and went east

Robt. Macnider returned from Wiscon.

Joseph Leighton, of Leighton & Jor-

E. H. Bly arrived Wednesday from.

Wisconsin with forty men to work on his con-

O. C. Greene, manager of the North-

estern telegraph line, was in town this week

Hon. Fred K. Billings, president of the

Northern Pacific road, will visit Bismarck and

C. S. Deering, constructor of the gov

Superintendent Towne and W. J. Foot-

er, superintendent of the Northern Pacific Ex-

press company, arrived by special car last night.

R. O. Adams, publisher of the Pioneer.

Deadwood, arrived from the east Monday hight

and left by the stage the same evening accompan-

T. A. Cummings, Collector of Customs

at Fort Benton, came down on the Key West

Saturday night and went east Monday morning

J. J. Fishburn, representing J. V. Far.

well & Co., of Chicago, one of the heaviest dry

goods houses in the country, was in the city last

week selling Mr. Watson a large invoice of goods

Schuyler Adams of Spiritwood, came in

Mouday night to make arrangements for the

breaking of three hundred acres of land on the

Mr. Broadwater, of the firm of Broad-

water, Hubbell & Co., Miles City, M. T., and Post

Trader at Fort Assigniboine, was a passenger by

the Helena for Benton, accompanied by his

Friday night's train brought Judge

Paxon, of the superior court of Pennsylvania.

and wife by a special car of the Pennsylvania

road. Judge Paxon is an extensive land owner

Messrs. Whitney, Shannon, Coons, Chaf-

ice, Bintley and litch, capitalists from Stevens

Point, Wis., came up Thursday night on their

way to Deadwood where Messrs. Fitch and Chat-

C. W. Richardson, agent of the North-

western Stage company, left Monday for St.

Paul. "Rich." takes a month's leave after

which he will go to Pierre to look after the com-

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ARGUS LIBELS!

What that Paper and the Sun are Do-

ing for Bismarck.

Under the head of the way Bismarck is

advertised, the Fargo Argus quotes a par-

agraph, probably prepared by its own ed-

itor, under the head of Bismarck corres-

pondence to the Minneapolis Tribune, of

May 25th, which says: "Like all front-

ier towns Bismarck has a surplus of low

dives and dancing saloons which openly

flourish their banner. There is a general

complaint that business is dull, and, as

usual, a disposition to charge the blame

on the management of the road." There

is not a "dancing saloon" in Bismarck or

one at any time used-for such purposes.

There isn't a saloon in the city entitled to

the designation given it by this corres-

pondent. The high license required and

the close regulations adopted have driven

out fully three-fourths of the saloons and

all that could be styled dives. Edward-

probably learned that his triend Em-

mons, of the Suu, had been chosen for the

Minneapolis Tribune work at Bismarck

and simply got in a shot ahead of Em-

As to dull business, the truth is trade at

The postoffice, the banks, the merchants,

time since 1873 when so many new build-

ings were in course of construction and

of the brightest, liveliest and newstest

papers published and ought to divide the

morning field with the St. Paul daily but

it can't in this region if it permits itself.

Burton.

The new town of Burton, seven miles

to be imposed upon in this manner.

on the Northern Pacific.

tee have mining interests.

pany's interest at that point. /

other side of the river, and two hundred on this

o attend the Chicago convention.

ernment telegraph line being built from Ben-

nett to Meade, came in from the Hills Sunday.

the extension after the Chicago convention.

ract for ties with the North Pacific.

looking after the interests of the line.

dan, came up Monday night from St. Paul re

in this week. He purchased sixty head of oxer.

the east Wednesday night en route to Steven-

Fuesday night.

Buford, arrived Monday.

for freighting teams.

ied by his wife.

turning Tuesday morning.

Walsh, came down on the **Re**lena.

C. P. Mack did Bismarck this week-

morning to visit friends at Oberlin, Ohio.

NEWS-NOTES.

-Northern Pacific common 201/2 pre-

-The question of the hour will be settied at Chicago Wednesday night.

—Gen. Garfield says the republican ship is heading toward danger at Chicago, but he don't think Grant will be nominated.

-A ripple of excitement disturbed the financial element in New York and Philadelphia when it was announced that the Reading coal and iron company had suspended.

-Private Secretary, W. K. Rogers, has taken to the lecture field. he spoke last Friday in Baltimore, at the Tabernacle, for the benefit of the sufferers by the great fire at Milton, Pa.

-Gov. Ordway was confirmed by the senate this week and will start for Dakota May 30th, taking it the Chicago convention with his friend Ell Chamber, en route. Chamber will act as the major domo of the Blaine forces at the

-Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, with other chiefs, passed through St. Paul Monda, en route to Washington, where they go to sign articles granting the right of way to the M. & S. P. and Chicago & N. W. railroads, to cross the Siour reservation.

 $-\Lambda$ new motor power is on exhibition in Washington that propels a three horse power engine at the rate of three hundred revolutions a handicapped by having no largesse to minute on ten pounds of coal and a gallon and a bestow in the shape of eatables. The inhalf of water. After the fire was put out the machine ran an hour.

-A contract has been made by an American company with the Nicaraguaian govment for the construction of a canal across the 1-thmus It is said that President Hayes, Gen'l Grant'and Admiral Ammen are interested. The contract on the part of the Americans was made by A. G. Monecal.

-General Grant's policy regarding the civil service rules was exemplified at the Spring field convention. Commissioner of internal revenue Raum was chairman of the convention, and curred out the Logan programme to the letter. In accordance with "Executive order No 1," let the ave fall and nominate another commissioner ere the adjournment of congress.

-The German republicans will bolt the party of Grant is nominated, and will work to defeat him. The German republican state committee of New York have addressed a resolution to the national convention protesting against the nomination of General Grant, and threatening the withdrawal of the German vote. If nominated, the Germans in New York, Pennsylvania and Onio will work for Grant's defeat.

-There is something wrong with that man Courtney. He is either an unmitigated rascal, selling out his backers and best friends, or else the sight of the manly Canadian makes him sick, in the same manner as the story goes, it duthe Englishmen that gazed on the picture of Washington. The young man from Union cil. Some of our people think they here, has never been in as efficient state as At the outset of the game' both clubs re-Springs has had his length of rope and killed would like to himself. It would be a hard matter to find a respectable American that would back him for a five dollar note.

-At a meeting of passenger agents of the lines anning into Chicago, held April 15th. have announced the following rates: For the and then go back north, We are not like national republican equivention in Chicago June | the pale faces, who, with a little stick 2d, excursion tickets will be sold at two cents per mile each way good from May 30th to June decide what a skin is worth. An Indian 5th inclusive. To the Conclave of Knight Templais an excursion rate of one fare for round To the Cincinnati convention two cents to his tribe, "Go to some point and live," thet mile each way to be good from June 19th to and they go. We cannot do this. All 25th. These tickets can be purchased from St. must be consulted in adopting measures

Gen. Hazen's Concession.

try for 1879, as reported by the Signal chief will not send his sotdiers to hurry Service observers, was 19 inches, as much lus in this matter. We do not want to as the average of states like Minnesota turn over to the soldiers our guns and and Wisconsin that are settled and well ponies. You might as well slap our provided with forests.

stone, country a few years ago, remarked that but one-one hundredth only of the After our people have all been heard from land west of the 100th meridian was fit we would like to visit the chief at the for cultivation, on account of scarcity of forks of the Missouri (Gen. Hazen) and rain. During the past three weeks the hear what he has to say." General has conceded another one hundreath to his estimate of tillable soil. It thought of coming to Buford with Capt. was probably the storm of Sunday, the Britton, but finally weakened. They 16th, that induced this further concession. evidently fear treachery, and dread the The rain was so copious that the Post idea of being put in irons. A short time doubtless of much weight, as were the garden was transformed into a duck pond, since these Indians were on the point of whites not here, the two women would requiring the services of a detail of soldiers | starvation and were ready to surrender, | not have been on their way to the garri after "taps" to run sluices and drain the but they are well supplied now with water off. The Sixth Infantry are under meat, buffalo being within easy range, atives followed the catastrophe and each orders for Colorado, and the General will The grass is green, their ponies getting morning since at an early hour the aged miss the garden stuff at his summer mess; fat and kichard daily becoming more but we venture to say he is ready to con-cede that the rain fall is sufficient, and himself again. Thirteen hundred Unkacolumn and become the proportion of land that is sterile.

Keogh, produced in 1879, eighteen hun- Their surrender of arms was the same as to the strikers and their demands were aldred dollars worth of garden stuff. Well the ponies, an equal number of dilapida. most always acceded to. The "roosters" posted residents of that section say this ted small arms being turned in. When land is no better than the surrounding ever opportunity offers, they cross to the country, which needs development only to yield crops that will astound, in abund- falo, with the comforting proclamation ancy and quality, the farmers of the east.

Change of Jurisdiction.

The Bismarck Masonic Lodge, granted letters of dispensation before the organization of the Grand Lodge of Dakota by the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, and afterward chartered by the Grand Lodge, which has persisted in holding allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, has at a long time heard of the chief at Buford. last surrendered and has applied for affiliation with the Grand Lodge of Dakota, thus ending a long controversy as to jurisdiction between the two Grand Lodges. A controversy, which, but for have driven us away from it. Here is my this course, would probably have been carried to Grand Lodge of America. The thought that Dakota was certain to be divided at an early day, when allegiance to irie. I have been driven a long way be-Minnesota rather than to Southern Dakota would be preferable was the cause of ing Masonic harmony to their convenrecognition.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1880.

BULL'S ULTIMATUM.

CONDITIONS UPON WHICH HE WILL SURRENDER.

Capt. Britton's Visit to the Hostile Camp at Poplar Creek--Indians Not Anxious to Surrender as Buffalo are Now Plenty.

> (Suecial Dispalch to The Tribune.) BULL'S ULTIMATUM.

FORT BUFORD, D. T., May 27.—Capt Britton, 6th infantry, has just returned from Poplar Creek agency, where Sitting Bull's braves are now located. The hostiles at that agency had repeatedly sent word to Gen. Hazen that they were anxious to surrender, and Capt. Britton interviewed them at length on this point, Major Porter, the Indian agent, lending his assistance. There were three councils held with the hostile Sioux, and great respect was shown to the officers. They listened attentively, but at the outset it seems that Capt. Britton was heavily variable requirement of an Indian is something to eat, and afterwards, smoke. An eye witness thus gives

THEIR QUERY:

"How can we talk with our stomach's empty and no tobacco to smoke?" Capt. Britton was informed by "squaw men" that had he a supply of provisions with him, or wagons from which to give the Indians but a taste, then roll the wagons Bufordwards, with an invitation to the hungry hostiles to follow, the whole camp would have followed him, even to the last papeose, as long as the food lasted. There were present at these councils the noted "Gall," "Hairy Jaw," "Bear Rib," "Bad Soup" and "Iron Hawk," and while these chiefs listened attentively to the terms of the great father at Washington, as propounded by the soldier chief. viz: "the surrender of their arms and ponies," they were evidently not yet prepared to yield, and like Wilkins Micaw. ber, were waiting for something to turn up. Substantially they say, "We are not all in yet. It may be some time before all our péeple can be heard from in coun-

RETURN TO THEIR AGENCIES,

and some do not care where they may go. buffalo and antelope; have a grand hunt and piece of paper, can, in a short time is slow of thought. A white chief says

of importance. Chiefs, head soldiers, heads of families, all have a voice in our The rain fall in the Yellowstone coun- councils; therefore we hope the white faces as to ask us to do so. We might as Gen. Hazen in his report on the Yellow- well

DIE AT ONCE.

"Gall," at one time, with several chiefs, the exceptional hundredths of tillable soil | papas came in to Poplar last winter and will be placed on the other side of the surrendered to the Indian agent. They the crews of steamboats before entering had forty broken down ponies, the most Five acres of land, five miles west of of which died on the agent's hands. south side of the Missouri, seeking bufthat they will not fight except in self-

SITTING BULL, THE JUNIOR.

Gen. Hazen has been honored by a special envoy, accredited to his court by the royal Sitting Bull. A young Unkapapa warrior has arrived at Buford, presenting his oredentials as the adopted son of the redoubtable warrior. Young Bull says his people sent him here, having for want to fight longer. "We have never struck the first blow. When there has been riches and gold in our country you

MESSAGE FROM SITTING BULL: My father was a chief, but they cast me out of the camp and left me on the prayond my country to the last spoint I can be driven to, and I want to know who is their adherence to Minnesota, but prefer- doing it. I want to know what you will do with us if we surrender. If it is good, ience, the lodge applies to the Dakota I will come; if not, I won't. I will not Grand Lodge for a charter and Masonic until the young man gets back. I want with the necessary officers consisting en-

my country without some place and some pay for it. If what you say is true and good, then send me four prisoners now at Fort Keogh and I will come and surrender. We want to know what you will do with

THE ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY

was fully informed by Gen. Hazen of the terms of surrender as laid down by the great father at Washington, and returns to Sitting Bull's camp by the first boat, there to lay before the assembled braves, in grand council, the conditions required of them in case they surrender.

It is thought here by some that young Bull's mission was simply to estimate the slrength of the militia, and that the Sioux are being joined by the Crows, Bloods, Pegans, and Mandans, preparatory to a raid if things don't suit them.

FORT BUFORD.

(Special Correspondence of The Tribune.) INTERESTING PERSONAL ITEMS.

FORT BUFORD, D. T., May 22.—Capt. O. E. Michaels, chief ordnance officer of the department of Dakota, is here and will go to Keogh overland. He is on public business connected with the ordnance department.

Col. Townsend, of the Examining Board, goes east from here. The board complete their labors to-day and the candidates are already under orders to rejoin their respective stations.

Sergt.-major Campbell, 18th Infantry, Quartermaster-sergt. M. H. Chatfield, 7th Cavalry, Commissary Sergt. Mickel, U.S. A., Sergeants McBlain, 2d Cavalry, and Traut, 5th Infantry, will leave here by the first boats en route to respective stations, having completed their duties before the Examining Board of which Gen. Hazen

is president. Capt. Thos. Britton, 6th Infantry, has gone to Poplar River agency on business connected with the surrender of Indians. Some of the Indians from the hostile will probably carry it on down to Bis time that they would surrender readily to at Poplar River agency many desirous of surrendering at once. Capt. Britton will look into the matter, and if any of the chiefs really mean business, they will probably be brought to Fort Buford and the river four or five times. give up their arms and ponies. Mr. Thos. Henderson, who accompanies Capt. Britton, feels confident that many will sur-

render if given proper opportunity.
Col. O. H. Moore, 6th Infantry, is drilling the battallion twice each week, and marked improvement is observed in the marching and evolutions. Creditable at present.

Mr. Barry has arrived from Bismarck

The U.S. signal office here has been enlarged and now presents a neat appearance. Manager Stockman is entitled to great credit for the faithful manner in which all of the duties are performed and his unfailing courtesy always manifested in his business intercourse with all, has won golden opinions from everyone. It is rumored that Stockman may be transferred from this station. If it comes in had a pair of little fives, pretty badly used the shape of advancement we will be glad but in any event will be sorry to part with so genial and upright a young man.

The mammoth edition of THE TRIBUNE creates much comment. One hears the remark, "What progress THE TRIBENE has made since 1873," and they say true, it has been steadily progressing, growing up with its city, and now comes to us every week an interesting, live paper. May it continue to prosper, its motto ever "Excelsior."

The Indians have some peculiar beliefs. During the thunder storm last Sunday a squaw and papoose were killed by lightning. It seemed impossible to get the warriors near the corpses, one of them actually running away from the vicinity. They had some theory for this, saying that the bodies now contained a ghost or bad spirit and they were afraid of them. They also remarked that it was all the fault of the whites, a philosophy to them son looking for tood. The usual mutila tion of limbs on the part of the living relmother of the dead squaw may be seen at the cemetery, moaning over the daugh ter's grave.

It used to be a well known dodge with the Yellewstone, to strike for higher wages at Buford. The scarcity of unemployed men here generally acted as an aid of the Eclipse tried it on, a day or two since, and, somewhat to their surprise, got the "grand bounce," some eight of them being discharged on the spot and placed under guard. The next morning they were escorted from the reservation, and doubtless at present are of the opinion that the way of ye striker is hard. REX.

The Ass Left.

Three young men met at a house in this city last Sunday night to pay their compliments to the young lady of the house. One of them being younger than the oth-Having been at war ten years, they do not | ers seated himself beside the girl and began to chide her about one of the gentlemen's age, continually asking her, "How old is he," etc. "Well," said she, "I don't remember his age but I do know that a man at sixty is younger than an ass at twenty." The ass left.

Bank of Mandan.

The fast increasing business of Mandan has rendered a bank at that place an urgent necessity. The organization has been effected and a board of directors, to know if you will build me a trading tirely of residents of that city, duly ef- enter upon the duties of the office at once, steamers, see advertisements.

store for myself. You have driven me to fected. The Bank of Mandan is the title the last limit, and I don't want to give up of the new institution, with R. O. Chilof the new institution, with R. O. Chilstrom, president, W. C. Davie, vice president, B. L. Winston, chashier. The above mentioned, with Frank Meade and C. E. Roby, compose the board of directors. THE TRIBUNE wishes success to this financial germ of the rising young city, and hopes it may bud and blossom into a solid institution, benefitting the present and future generations.

WOLF POINT.

A Few Interesting Items From Assinaboine Agency.

WOLF POINT, May 17.—A large number or the young men of this tribe went out day before yesterday to run buffalo and returned to-day with a large quantity of meat. The entire camp will go out hunting as soon as they have finished putting in their crops. Farming operations under the able

management of the farmer, J. J. Jones, are well under way here. Mr. Jones has his hands full in apportioning the land and showing the Indians how to plant. I think nearly if not all the families in the tribe will be represented in the farm this year. There are no provisions here for Indians and there is considerable suffering in consequence thereof. Maj. Porter received advices, before the boats commenced running, to the effect that there was 3,000 sacks of flour to come by the first boat. Six boats have come and the flour has not yet arrived. Whose fault this is, on whom the negligence rests we leave for the solvers of the Gem puzzle to find out. T. C. Power & Bro. are running the Traders' establishment here with Mr. Aubrey (formerly in charge of their

post at the Blackfoot agency) in charge. The Powers line has the contract for carrying the mail, and the do carry itright past here, on up to Benton. When they come down with it, unless the postmaster-general appoints a postmaster here and sends us a key to open the sack, they camps have sent in word from time to marck again. We are all thinking of having our eastern mail sent via China any army officer, and it is said there are in the hope that we may have a key and a postmaster by the time it gets around and then, when we consider distances, etc. our mail would be as stale as it would be when we know it has been up and down the river four or five times. ISHTAH.

THE DIAMOND FIELD. Fort Lincoln Athletics Again Waxed by the Actives.

The Actives and Athletics met on the lower parade ground Sunday afternoon scores are also general at the targets and played as agreed although a very and the battallion of the 6th, stationed high wind prevailed all day and night. tired without a run. This nerved the and, having erected his neat little house, spectators up to close attention. At the is now busy "taking the picters" of the opening of the ninth inning every one Many of us came south of the line to get Bufordites. Per consequence Picadillys waited with abated breath for the climax. Mr. Dugan, our French and Latin tutor. saved the day by overbalancing the score in favor of the Actives. The following is

Innings-Actives, 0 4 5 1 1 2 5 1 2-21 Athletics 0 3 4 5 0 3 3 2 0-20

The Actives could not do themselves justice on account of Mr. Rafter's compulsion to retire from behind the bat, having up. Their pitcher also being absent from the post the two pillars of the nine "went by the board," so to speak. The game was interesting and all worked to the best advantage possible. Should the weather permit and both clubs remain another contest may be expected Sunday next.

Fun at Miles City.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Miles City last week. Basinski, the stationer and news dealer of that enterprising young city, posted a notice on the cor ner of the city park, fastened to a stick drove in the ground, claiming the entire reservation. The notice created the wildest excitement and jumping lots in the park began at once. Men and boys came from all directions with logs, fence boards and sticks. Stakes were drove and lots measured off and held at fabulous prices for a time. Some crected tences and pitched their tents therein. The cooler portion of the business community looked on at the ludicrous scene, knowing the land to be a part of the Fort Keogh reservation be yond any doubt. Early this week an order was posted at the park by the military authorities ordering the removal of all effects or force would be used in the matter. At last accounts the citizens were yet "holding the fort," and awaiting the carrying into effect of the order. The government claims the park as a ferry site, but Basınski hangs on and says he knows what he is doing and proposes to stay If the truth were known some of the business men now occupying valuable lots on Main street would quake a little as it is well understood by parties who are posted that the government reservation if actually surveyed and marked out would take in a portion of Main street.

Potatoes for the Red River Valley. Bismarck is now supplying the Red River district with potatoes. Last week the St. Louis store sent a large invoice to Fargo. The Red River Valley cannot produce such potatoes as the Missouri Valley on account of the lowness of the land. Burleigh county potatoes, when properly cooked, fall to pieces like meal upon your plate. Cooks should remember never to leave potatoes in water over night for breakfast. The absence of water is the virtue of the potato.

Confirmed by the Senate. (Special Dispatch to The Tribune.)

Washington, May 28.—John A. Rea was yesterday confirmed register of the left Fort Benton for this place last night land office at Bismarck, (D. T.,) and is to

SCENES AT THE RIVER

A WEEK OF ACTIVITY AND SAT ISFACTION.

The Wires East Being Down the Rive er News is Respectfully Submitted in Place of Regular

> Tribune Specials. AT THE LANDING.

During the entire week the scene at the levee has been one of unusual activity. The Big Horn, Red Cloud and Peninah arrived from below, and the Helena, Key West and Far West from Benton-all the above boats leaving this week with full loads. The Key West carries up two hundred of the Canadaian mounted police who go to Forts McLeod and Walsh to replace the squad now stationed at that point, and whose time expires June 15th. The whole force now on duty will return at the expiration of their term of service, the attractions not being sufficient to in duce re-enlistment.

A steamer from the Chippewa river line 133 feet long by 25 beams, called the Minnie H., is on her way from St. Paul to Benton, having left Sioux City the 16th. The Sioux City Journal says: "The lit tle craft only draws eleven inches of water light and twenty-nine inches with a load of 100 tons. She has proved herself a good craft on the Missouri, beating the time of the Red Cloud on her trip from St. Louis to this city, twenty-two days. The expenses of working the boat are not much over \$30 per day. Capt. Heerman expects to make his vessel use ful on the upper Missouri and Yellowstone during low water, and, if successful, will bring out three other boats of his line, including one that draws only nine inches light. The Minnie H. is loaded with a hundred ton cargo of nails for

The Northern Pacific transfer boat is a failure, as indeed would be any boat that tries to ferry the river between here and Mandan. The channel is so changeable that some days the boat is unable to cross the river. The Missouri is now cutting into the bank at the warehouses, and it is feared they will soon have to be moved. A tunnel or a bridge is an immediate necessity, and can but be an economical move on the part of the railroad company.

The crew of the Eclipse, .with the exception of four, "jumped" that vessel at Buford. Capt. Braithwaite declined to recognize the strikers, and gave them the "G. B." They were arrested by the authorities at Buford and "waltzed" off the reservation under guard for disorderly conduct. THE TRIBUNE'S Buford letter speaks in detail of the affair.

The Helena was interviewed by the band of Sioux at Poplar Creek, under that sassy chief Rain-in-the-face, Sitting Bull's son being a passenger with Capt. Britten of the 6th infantry as far as Buford. The entire outfit that massacred Custer and his troops are at the Poplar

The river is "full of water," a continual rise being reported at all points during the week. Wednesday at 10 A. M. the observers at Custer and Keogh reported a rise of one foot six inches in the Yellowstone and two feet in the Big Horn. As soon as work is commenced

on the tunnel the Bismarck ways will be extended and docks superior to any on the river put in. An appropriation from Congress for extensive improvements is expected next year. Wednesday the Batchelor, Capt. Grant

miles from Terry's landing, which point she is loaded for and will probably make by to-morrow night with the marked rise in the Yellowstone. The steamer Henry J Yeager, of the Kountz New Orleans line, sunk Sunday

Marsh, was at O'Fallon Creek, about 280

night at Bailey's landing, one hundred miles below St. Louis. Steamer valued at \$10,000, no insurance. Cargo, \$40,-000, insured. The Butte arrived at Sioux City Mon-

day last. Among the chiefs, that went down from Standing Rock were the noted "Spotted Tail" and "Red Cloud." Sha was to leave Tuesday on return trip for Isn't it about time Capt. Moore and his

baby steamer from below were heard from? There is plenty of work now for such a craft in transporting passengers and towing over freight. The Key West, now at the landing,

leaves for Fort Benton on arrival of Saturday's N. P. train. This boat has ex-Bismarck was never so good as this spring cellent accommodations for passengers. the hotels and THE TRIBUNE all report in-Benton Line Steamer, Helena, left last creasing business. There has been no evening for Benton with 270 tons of

largest load yet taken from this point. the town seen from the high lands back The Big Horn left for Miles City on of the city is literally spotted with new the night of the 25th. She will leave on roofs. The Minneapolis Tribune is one her second trip for Miles City on the Yellowstone, June 8th.

freight and 40 passengers. This is the

Wolf Point is now a port of entry, with Chas. Harris deputy collector of U. S.

The Coulson line hasn't the govern-

ment contract this year, but every boat is loaded with freight and passengers just the same. The Terry's shaft and other repairs will arrive to-day, and she will leave immedi-

ately for the Yellowstone. * Steamer Batchelor, first boat of season in Yell₃wstone, passed Keogh yesterday bound for Custer.

The Western, en route from Yankton. will arrive here and leave for Fort Benton June 5th

The Butte left Sioux City on the 26th for Benton, and will leave here Saturday, Mr. J. C. Barr boasts that he will soon

have the finest steamboat office in the

For time of departure of various line

country. The Coulson line steamer Rose Bud west of Jamestown, is born. There are thirty families right near Burton and the government land is being rapidly taken

by actual settlers. Mr. H. A. Towne and others are opening bonanza farms in the vicinity. The new town is owned by Dr. Higbee, of St. Paul, and associates and promises to grow fight rapidly. .

Daily Service Again. The post-office department will order laily mail service between Bismarck and

Mandan again soon as bids deemed rea sonable are received for the service.

Quilting Party.

There will be a quilting bee next Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. R. R. Marsh, under the auspices of the M. L. Church Mite Society:

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

I am the lad in the blue and white-Sing hey! the merry sailor boy.

My head is steady, my eyes are bright,

My hand is ready, my step is light,

My brave little heart, all right, all right

Sing ho! the merry sailor boy.

am the lad in the blue and white— Sing hey! the merry sailor boy, sit in the shrouds when the soft winds blow; The light waves rock me to and fro; run up aloft or down below— Sing ho! the re-dy sallor boy!

am the lad in the blue and white-Sing ho! the merry sailor boy.

When the skies are blue and the sea is calm,
The air is full of spice and balm,
And the shore is set with shadowy palm,
Oh, glad is the merry sailor boy!

What will you do when the great winds blow? What will you do, my sailor boy? " When great winds blow and are ley cold, Never you fear, for my heart is bold;
I'll watch my Captain, do what I'm told— Sing ho! the ready sallor boy.

"If a fee should come—in such a plight,
What would you do, brave sailer boy?"
Run up the "Stars and Stripes' in his sight, Stand by my Captain, wrong or right, And give the foe an up-and-down tight—

Sing ho! the gallant sailor boy. I am the lad in the blue and white-Sing hey! the merry sailor boy.

I carry my country's flag and name: I never will do her wrong or shame; I'll fight her battles and share ner fame-Sing ho! the gallant sailor boy.

-Mary A. Bagr

Think First.

Frink's feet slipped right out from under him, and down she sat, new skates and all, right in a little frozen pond of slushy snow

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed the boys flashing past, with graceful sweep of ghttering steel. And "He, he, he "piped in Peggy Munson's disagreeable little tieble, that always struck in whenever anything unpleasant occurred; "I knew you'd fall. You don't know how

"Let me alore!' cried Frink, sitting still to recover her breath after the astonishing upset, and looking around to see how many boys saw. And her face was very red as she added, "And go away, can't you? I can skate as good as you can, anyway !" "No, you can ti" declared Peggy, ve-

hemently, and striking out in the most approved attitude. "You know that's an awful story, Frink Badger!"

"Go on, then, and try," said Frink,
wickedly; "there, there's a good place."

She pointed over a little distance off, where, under the treacherous thin coating, the ice lay in hamps all ready to give unwary ones a fall. "Now, just see if you feel so smart?"

Peggy's fat little body gyrated unsteadily over the bright skates that were a trifle too far apart for grace, as she moved ambitiously off for the scene of conquest, while Frink composedly picked herself out of her clammy resting-place,

ready to laugh when the time came.
"There—he, he' oh!" With a sharp
cry cf pain and horior she started forward, with each plunging step staring wildly to see if the tat little figure lying so still wouldn't stir or cry out Anything, rather than that motionless

"O Peg!" she cried, reaching her by one long stride, and leaning over the prostrate little heap. "Do get up; only scream—something. Oh dear, dear!" she moared, seeing all her efforts vain; and she began to wring her hands, and exclaim distractedly, "I've killed her!" This is worse than carrying the hands are the serious win have to go, then, announced a hig boy, decidedly, "for we're all just as bad," and with one plunge he headed the repentant procession. "This is worse than carrying and she began to wring her hands, and exclaim distractedly, "I've killed her! I've killed her! I've killed her! I've killed her!

"What's the matter?" said one of the boys, wheeling around a sudden curve.

"She's dead," cried Fink, perfectly wild with fear and remorse; "and I've killed her!'

Bascom knelt down by Peggy's side, and pushed back the little red hood. "Oh, no!" he said, looking up into the white face above him; "she's stunned, that's all. Whew!"

With a whistle, clear and foud as a bugle, there appeared, as if by magic, a small troop of boys, ready for adventure

of any sort whatever.

"Now then!" With many willing hands at work, Peggy was soon lifted up, and borne off in the direction of her

"Where's Frink?" asked Bascom, looking around in pity, "poor thing; where's she gone?'

"She am't a poor thing, either," said a spiteful little voice, a short distance ahead. "She sent me out there a purpose, she's dreadful mean!" And Peggy belied up the icd hood over the shoulders of the boys.

As quick as lightning she found her-self, with more speed than politeness, landed from her elevated position, down upon the ice, while one and all stood and stared at her.

"You can walk home," cried a small boy, edging up to her vindictively, who, having a private grievance of long standing, had so far buried the hatchet that, when he saw her suffering, from very pity, had massted on puffing along bearing the heaviest of the burden. "Yes, sir!" he exclaimed in great dudgeon, his feelings, by the sudden rebound, carrying himself as much beyond his former state of ill-nature as was possible. "I wish you had 'a clacked your skull, I

"Did you put all times on " demanded a big box, sternly terms Peggy "If you did, you is meaner in I thought you were, and that's bad enough!" and he

turned on his heel contemptuously.

"You've soared Frink," said Bascom,
excitedly, "so that I expect she's run home to cry her eyes out

"I don't care, 'cried Peggy, sharply, with an ugly ring to her voice; "she sent me there. She's awful mean— Frink is!'

"Fink's the meest girl there is in this town!" cried all the boys, stanchly.

"And she's just as good as she can be; she wouldn't hurt a fly.'

"You're always praisin' her, ' began Peggy, with a grumole.

"An' it she did send you there," cried another boy, with a will, "why, it's no more'n I'd 'a done myself. I'll venture to say you've served her some mean trick first. Come on, boys." And he struck out grandly for a race.
"Oh, don't go!" whimpered Peggy,

who was a little coward; and, struggling to her feet, she dashed wildly after them, slipping miserably at every step. But they were deaf to her calls, and sped on the wings of the wind far in

Meanwhile Frink was pouring out her whole tide of woe, her head in her mother's lap, while the kind hands soothed the little flushed face and wiped

away the tears. "It was all my dreadful temper, mam- in tears.

ma," she mourned, with a 'sigh. "Oh! how can I cure it?

"Never, dear," said mamma, quietly, putting back the bright brown hair.
"What, mamma!" Frink started up into a sitting posture, and whisked away

the tears to gaze in perfect astonishment into the smiling face above her. "You will never cure it, darling," said mamma. "Don't try; it is too great a task for a little girl unaided to

The bright brown head dropped a little, and down went Frink's head again into the dear old resting-place.

"I understand, mamma dear," she said, softly, dropping a kiss on the kind hand, "and I'll ask Him."

"And now we'll go and see about Peggy," said Mrs. Badger. "Come, dear_" But the door burst in unceremoniously, and, before anybody could think twice, a small troop of boys tumbled in a bunch into the middle of a room.

"She ain't dead!" cried the small boy, in a tone of disappointment; "she's just as mean as ever!"

"She was cheating," exclaimed Bascom, hurriedly; "so cheer up, Frink." He couldn't for the life of him get the httle white face, with the frightened eyes, out of his mind.

"Oh!" Frink drew one long breath, then turned and threw her arms around her mother's neck for an ecstatic hug.

"Now, I tell you, we'll give her a scare," cried another boy, with a determined voice, "and I know how to do it splendidly.'

"Capital!" they all began.
"You mustn't!" Frink flew around again, and drew herself up to her tallest height, "not one single one of you boys—" She looked steadily at the whole group for one moment, then finished slowly, "And I was to blame, toi—" Here she stopped a little, then went on "I did tell her to go on that horrid old humpy ice, for she'd laughed at me, and I was mad, and oh, I'm so

"What for?" said the small boy in wonderment. "She ain't hurt none." "It was just as wrong," said mamma, gently, "and she might have been in-

"And so I shall go and beg ber pardon," cried Frink, with heightened color; and, though her voice shook a little, there was decision in her eyes. Oh, how it huit her pilde to stand there and say all this to those boys, whom Peggy's unpleasant ways had prejudiced sorely! And before any one could guess what she would do next, she sprung out of the door, leaving a solemn array of children behind her.

"Well," said Bascom, at length, drawing a long breath, and looking at the others, "if she's gone for forgiveness, I guess it's about time for me to start; for I said, as near as I can remember, some pretty sharp things."

The small boy was twisting his thumbs uneasily. "I'm so glad her skull wasn't cracked," was all he said.

"All right," said Bascop, whirling around to smile on him approvingly. "Now then, you and I'll start and tell

"The whole of us will have to go, then," her home," he observed, grimly.

"'Cause it's cross words ve've got to remember now," said Bascom, "and that's always a pretty heavy tug. But we shall be lighter coming back."

Divorce in Australia.

Some of our Western States have been accused of contracting and annulling marriages with a freedom approaching recklessness. But even in the matrimonially-loosest of these communities certain forms of law are always observed; and men and women, tired of one connection, and desirous to enter into another, are kept within certain limits. In Australia, however, judging from an advertisement in a recent newspaper there, divorce and remarriage are managed on the simplest and directest business principles, without the slightest reference to law. Eliza Wohbrook, of Ravenswood, gives her husband notice in the public prints that, if she does not hear from him in three months from date, she intends to take another liege. She warns him not to be dilatory in replying, because she is very punctual, and even a few hours may be too late. It is said that in Australia this mode of notifying absent husbands of new connubial intent on the part of their wives is common, and that, in many cases, it has brought the truant home. Of course, women who insert such advertisements must believe that their lieges are still fond of them. Otherwise the advertisement would have the effect to keep the men away until the date named had expired. There are many husbands, we fear, who would be delighted to see such an advertisement; and there are quite as many wives, no doubt, who would be equally delighted to make it, and to find that its conditions were disrejarded. In Australia, as in new countries, conjugal relations are greatly involved, and in some cases persons cannot tell whose wives and husbands they really are. The men, it is said, sometimes put the names of their wives who have been in a hat, shake them up, and draw one out to see whose husband they shall

One of the most curious facts connected with madness is the utter absence of tears amid the insane. Whatever the form of madness, tears are conspicuous by their absence, as much in the depression of melancholy, or excitement of mania, as in the utter apathy of dementia. If a patient in a lunatic asylum be discovered in tears, it will be found that it is one beginning to re-cover, or an emotional outbreak in an epileptic who is scarcely truly insane, while actual insane persons appear to have not the power of weeping; it is only returning reason which can once more unloose the fountain of their tears. Even when a lunatic is telling one in fervid language how she has been deprived of her children, or the outrages that have been perpetrated to herself, her eye is never even moist. The ready gush of tears which accompany the plaint of the sane woman contrasts strangely with the dry-eyed appeal of the talkative lunatic. It would, indeed, seem that tears give relief to feelings which, when pent up, lead to madness. It is one of the privileges of reason to be able to weep. Amidall the misery of the insane they find no relief

be for the season.—Exchange.

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I can be cured. There is no doubt about it. The immediate relief afforded by Sanford's Radi data Cure for Catarri is but a slight evidence of what may follow a persistent use of this remedy. The hard, incrusted matter that has lodged in the nasal passages is removed with a few applications the ulceration and inflammation subdued and healed; the entire membranous linings of the head are cleansed and purified. Constitutionally its action is that of a powerful purifying agent, destroy if g in its course through the system the acid posson, the destructive agent in catarrial diseases.

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Gentlemen. — My case is briefly as follows: I have had Catarrh for ten years, each year with increasing severity For nine years I had not breathed through one nostril. I had droppings in the throat, a very bad cough, asthma so bad as to be obliged to take a remedy for it atn.ght before being able to lie down and sleep, and a constant dull pain in my head. My head was at times so full of catarrhal matter as to injure my series of hearing and compelne to get up several times in the night to clear it and my it roat before I could sleep. Every one of these distressing symptoms has disappeared under it a use of not quite three bottles of Sanyoran's R durant of the three bottles of Sanyoran's R durant of the straing is fully restored. I have no asthmatic symptoms, no cough, no group pings in the throat, no headache, and in every way for ter than I have been for years. I could feel the first than I have been for years. I could feel that he ery dark of my system. What has been done in my case is whelly the effect of the Padical Cure. Very respectfully, Itcherus has a Description.

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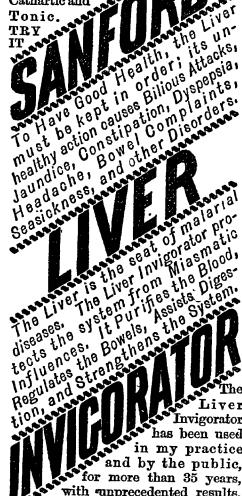
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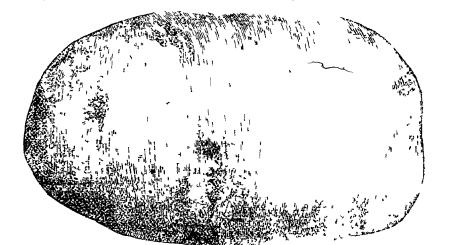
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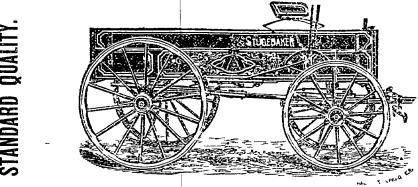
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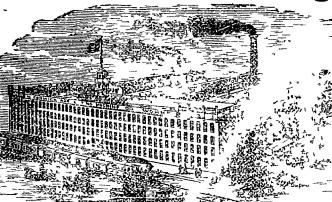
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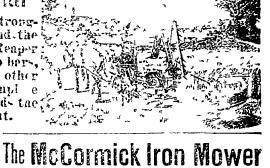
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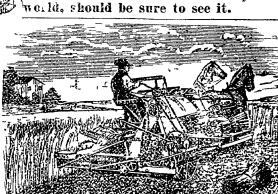


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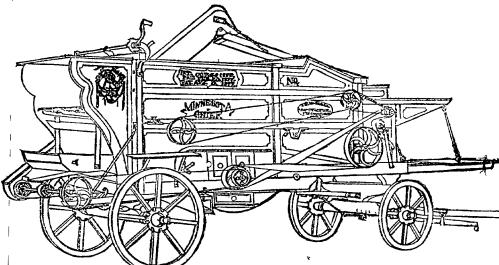
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DICKENS AT PRAYER.

"Never abandon the wholesome practice of saying your own private prayers, night and morning. I have never abandoned it myself, and I know the comfort of it."—Charles Dickens to his son, E. B. L.

What time the master puts away
The busy labors of the day
And buries all the thronging train,
The bright creations of his brain, Ere yet, on bosom dark and deep, The kind night hushes him to sleep, In truth's own words of trust and love. The master's prayer is borne above. How many a friend's familiar face

Melts into night's unconscious space! How many a child's dear voice is stilled When sleep the staggering seense hath filled, And all the canvas, wondrous bright With gleaming figures, dies from sight! Well may the master pause and pray, Les the charmed pictures fade away.

For sleep, with all its teeming train, Scarce hills the chambers of his brain With fancy figures, yild and bright, And chasing forms of shade and light, More rapid than the bustling throng That moves his peopled stage along. That moves his peopled stage along, And tarills the world's responsive heart With the deep pathos of his art!

How bright the line of living forms, The touch of genius wakes and warms! How dwells the master, fond and fraught, On these fair children of his thought, Live memory glides, on noiseless wings, Where sleep's wide ocean sways and swings And dreams, with glancing flags unfurled, Bule the fired brain and weary world!

And so, as sense grows dumb and blind, And darkness talls on eye and mind, And death's twin brother silent waits To guard the mystic slumber gates, The master puts the throng asid, The chi dren of his love and pride, And kneeling down, a little space, Prays to the Savior, face to face.

Knee! ger ins, at the feet of love! Signature Soul new path is prove, And so the beat fresh influence draw To move mankind to mercy's law, So small thy hand more deltly twing The sighs that swell, the smiles that sline, And so, by paths thyse f hath trod,
Thy power lead on to good and God!

-Eduara S. Gregory.

How Old Abe Got Rid of a Bore. One day, not long after Mr. Lincoln

issued his emancipation proclamation, Mr. Wade came in, laughing all over his face, and said: "Well, Old Abe has just done the

queerest thing you ever heard of. He has given out he has the small-pox to keep the politicians and office-seekers away from the White House." The story ran thus: Mr. Wade went

to the White House to see Lincoln. who had been ill. He found the President a little pale, but jolly as he "Sit down, Wade; I am glad to see

you. Oh, I have the funniest thing to tell you; it will make you laugh. I never did such a thing before in my life, and never will again." Then the President laughed until the tears ran down his cheeks. "Now, Wade," he said, "you are not

to repeat this outside, for it would give offense, and it by no manner of means comports with the dignity which is supposed to hedge a President about. The doctor put me up to it to rid myself of a bore; I ought not to have done it, but I couldn't help it. it was so funny. You know I have been ill, and a great many people have wondered what ailed me, but none of them could find out. The truth is, I was worried to death and talked sick pretty much by one man, the most everlasting bore you ever saw, who wanted an office. I knew he would come again as soon as I able to sit up, and the doctor put me up to get rid of him by saying I had the small-pox. I only got out yesterday, and sure enough this morning he called on me. I had determined to be polite to him, but he ayed so long the humor seized me and I sent for the doctor. Giving him the wink, I held out my hand, and inquired:

"'Doctor, what marks are those on my hand?' "'That's varioloid, or mild small-pox,"

said the doctor. "' Well,' said I, 'it's all over me. It's contagious, is it not, doctor?'
"'Very contagious indeed,' he re-

plied, 'and you should see no one.' My visitor, who had been getting more and more nervous every moment, now could stand it no longer, and, rising, said:

"' Well, Mr. Lincoln, I can't stop any longer. I just called to see how you were,' and then he started to hurry

"'Stop a minute; I want to talk to you,' said I, 'about that office.'

"'Excuse me, Mr. President, you are not well this morning and I won't bother you,' said he, shoving toward the door. "'Never mind,' said I; 'don't be in a hurry. It's all right, and if you are going to get the varioloid you will get it now anyhow; so you might as well sit down. "'Thank you, sir, but I'll call again,"

he replied, fairly turning hvid, and executing a masterly retreat from the fearful contagion with which he supposed me to be afflicted.

"'Now,' said Uncle Abe, 'it will be all over the city in an hour that I have the small-pox, and you can contradict the story, but I want you to promise you won't repeat what I have just told you.'" Wade laughed until he was weak,

and when he could get his breath sufficiently to speak be looked at the clock as was his custom and said: Now for a little business and then I

"Don't go," cried Uncle Abe, and laying his head in his hands on the desk in front of him he laughed until he shook all over. Presently raising up his face from between his hands he wiped his eyes and blew his nose until the report sounded like the winding of a horn. After another fit of laughing he said:

'Wade, you should have seen him, and how scared he was. I'll bet that fellow never comes back here while I'm President."

As might have been expected, hardly had Mr. Wade quitted the White House when he heard the President had the small-pox, and was very sick. Wade promptly contradicted the story, but that night it was telegraphed all over the country, and many people will yet remember the story of Mr. Lincoln's having the varioloid during the war.

Commenting on the report, Uncle Abe said to Wade: "Some people said they could not take my proclamation very well, but when I get the smallpox, Wade. I shall then be happy to say I have something everybody can take." -Philadelphia Times.

Travelling Stones.

Some of our readers may have heard of the famous travelling stones of Australia. Similar currosities have recently been jars.

found in Nevada, which are described as almost perfectly round, the majority of them as large as a walnut, and of an irony nature. When distributed about upon the floor, table, or other level surface, within two or three feet of each other, they immediately begin travelling towards a common centre, and there lie huddled like a lot of eggs in a nest. A single stone, removed to a distance of three and a half feet, upon being released, at once started off with wonderful and somewhat comical celerity to join its fellows; taken away four or five feet it remains motionless. They are tound in a region that is comparatively level, and is nothing but bare rock. Scattered over this barren region are little basins, from a few feet to a rod in diameter; and it is in the bottom of these that the rolling stones are found. They are from the size of a pea to five or six inches in diameter. The cause of these stones rolling together is doubtless to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be loadstone or magnetic iron

The Duck Hunter's Story.

"Speaking of duck-shooting on St. Clair flats," sighed an old citizen, as he took a seat in a gun store yesterday. "T don't think there are as many birds up there as there was ten or fifteen years ago. Why, sir, the channels used to be ust black with 'em, and they were so tame you could knock 'em on the head."

Everybody sighed to think those good old days and ducks could never return, and the veteran hunter continued: "I remember I was out one day in April. I got in among the bipeds, and

how many do you suppose I counted?" "Three hundred," ventured one of the audience, after a long interval. "Three hundred! Why, I always killed over a thousand every time I went

out! No, sir, I counted over 16,000 great big, fat plump, delicious ducks. and then I had only counted those on one side of the boat!" "How long did it take you?"

"I don't know, sir, I had no watch with me. Time is nothing to a man counting ducks. I counted aloud, and when the ducks were small I counted two for one. By-and-by I got tired of ounting and got ready for the slaughter.' "How many did you kill?"

"Well, now, I suppose I could lie about it, and say I killed nine or ten hundred, but I'm getting too near the grave for that. No, I didn't kill a blasted one, and there's where the strange part of the story comes in. When I began to lift that gun up those ducks knew what I was up to just as well as a human being, and what did they do? Why, sir, about 200 of 'em made a sudden dive, swam under the boat, and all raised on her port side at once and upset her! Yes, sir, they did, and there I was in the north channel, in ten feet of water, boat upset, night coming on, and I in my wet

"Well, I climbed up on the bottom of the boat, floated five miles, and was picked up by two Indians. We towed that upset boat to an island, and here another curious thing come in. Under the boat were 264 large, plump ducks. They had been caught there when she upset, and all we had to do was to haul 'em out and rap 'em on the head."

"Why, why didn't they dive down and get from under the boat?" asked an

amateur duck-shooter.
"Why didn't they, sir—why didn't they? Well, sir, I might have asked 'em why they didn't, but it was late, a cold wind had sprung up, and I didn't feel like talking! All I know is that I counted over 16,000 ducks, was upset, captured 264, and have affidavits here in my wallet to prove everything I have stated. Does any man here want to see the documents?"

No man did. They all looked out of the windows and wondered if they could lie that way when they had passed threescore vears.—Detroit Free Press.

Articulation.

A recent writer says: "As regards articulation, the Americans, we think, have a natural advantage over the English in a superior delicacy of structure of the vocal organs. Very many Englishmen, apparently, have to contend with a thick and unmanageable conformation of the organs of speech, which occasions the splutterings and mouthings in their public speaking. That the Americans have great natural facility for clear and fine articulation is shown by the readiness with which they acquire the pronunciation of foreign tongues, and by the fact that, with proper early training and care, they do attain to remarkable grace of utterance. It still remains true that very much more importance is attached to articulation in England than here; that more pains is taken in training the young to habits of clear utterance, and that, on the whole, the English is more conscientiously articulated by educated persons in England than by the same class in this country. We mean by this to say that the consonants are more distinctly and duly uttered; that, for instance, 'shrink' and 'shrine' would not, as with us, be softened into srink and srine, 'suggest into sudjest, 'arms' into alms. On the other hand, there is a tendency in this country to more distinct syllabification and more marked secondary accent in lang words. The English say 'int'r'sting, 'circ'mst'nce, 'diction'ry, 'tripping lightly over all the syllables after the accent, articulating plainly all the consonants, but almost eliminating the vowels, while we put a secondary accent on the penultimate syllable of long words, and give to the others as much stress as to unaccented syllables in short words. It is this peculiarity which brings upon Americans the charge of drawling, and which occasions the remark of foreigners that they can understand an American more easily than an Englishman."

An acid is the product of the union of two or more gases. Water is an acid. being formed by the union of oxygen and hydrogen. Carbolic acid is a combination of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen gases. It was obtained by Runge in 1834 from coal tar. Crude carbolic acid is often called creosote. It is used in making aniline dyes and also as an antiseptic. It is very destructive to insect life, and is used in medicine to destroy germs in disease. It has been in common use by physicians for ten or fifteen years, but its popularity is now declining.

Bric-A-Brac to be avoided—Family

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

Massachusetts was the first State in the Union to order a special survey of its forest resources.

To Rob't Raikes, of Gloucester, England, is to be ascribed the distinction having originated movements which have resulted in the modern Sundayschool system.

THE leaning tower of Pisa was commenced in 1152, and was not finished till the fourteenth century. The cathedral to which this belongs was erected to celebrate a triumph of Pisans in the harbor of Palermo in 1063, when allied with the Normans to drive the Saracens out of Sicily. It is a circular building, 100 feet in diameter and 179 feet in extreme height, and has fine mosaic pavements, elaborately carved columns and numerous bas-reliefs. The building is of white marble. The tower is divided into eight stories, each having an outside gallery of seven feet projection, and the topmost story overhangs the base about sixteen feet, though, as the center of gravity is still ten feet within the base, the building is perfectly safe. It has been supposed that this inclination was intentional; but the opinion that the foundation has sunk is no doubt correct. It is most likely that the defective foundation became perceptible before the tower had reached one-half its height, as at that elevation the unequal length of the columns exhibits an endeavor to restore the perpendicular, and at about the same place the walls are strengthened with iron bars.

THE season for "greens" has come, ha, ha! With sasses and vegetable truck; The festive cucumber will bid us ta-ta, And to his spring work will buck.

The lively small boy will keep an eye on
The place summer mischief to hatch, Biding his time the war-paint to don And sicken the musk-melon patch.

THE embalmed head of Oliver Cromwell is in the possession of a daughter of the Hon. Mr. Wilkinson, an English gentleman. It is carefully preserved, wrapped in costly envelopes, in a strong antique box. At the Restoration the embalmed body of Cromwell was taken from Westminster Abbey and hung at Tyburn. The head was cut off, a pike driven through the neck and skull and exposed at Westminster Hall. The head is said to be almost entire, the flesh black and sunken, the hair remaining, and even a large wart over the eye. The splintered pieces of a pike and rusted iron are attached to the head.

THE Emperor of Austria has lately been the recipient of a unique present. It consists of a suit of clothes made from the wool of an alpaca sheep that eleven hours previous to their delivery was still alive. The animal, a superb specimen of its kind, was slain at 6:11 a.m. Four hours and thirty-three minutes were employed in reducing the wool to cloth. In two hours and twenty-five minutes the latter was ready for the tailor, who employed the remaining four hours in making the suit.

What is the difference between half a glass of water and a broken engagement? One is not filled full and the other is not fulfilled.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to send 50 cents o an Iowa City party, bored a hole through a silver half-dollar, through which he passed a string and fied it to a tag containing the address and a stamp. lt arrived safely.

It is said that the scorpion, when surrounded by a circuit of fire, turns and stings itself to death. Probably it feels something like the young man after he is jilted, and whose only ambition is to get out under the silent stars and kick himself over a fence. A MEMBER of a School Board, not a

thousand miles from Boston, visited a school under his jurisdiction. When asked to make some remarks, he said: "Well, children, you spells well and reads well, but you hain't sot still." WHAT was it? I went out in the

woods and got it. After I got it I looked for it. The more I looked for it the less I liked it. I brought it home in my hand, because I couldn't find it. A sliver.

ONE of the most curious railroads in the world is the 10-inch-gauge road running from North Billerica, Mass., to Bedford. It was at first hooted at by the people, but the road was completed, making a length of 81 miles. There are 11 bridges on the road, one of which is over 100 feet long. The rails weigh 25 gounds to the yard. The read is well built and equipped; one grade is 155 feet. The cars and engines will at first sight create wonder and admiration. Their perfect proportions give them a handsome appearance. They are constructed very near the ground, giving them great advantages of safety. The cars have an aisle with one seat on each side, in the same manner as ordinary cars have two seats. The length of the cars allow 30 seats, each person having a seat to himself. The cars are supplied with closets, water tank, are heated by steam, and have all the modern improvements. They weigh but 41 tons, ordinary cars weighing on average 18 tons. The trains run at the rate of 20 miles an hour with perfect safety. The engine is placed behind the tender, giving it greater adhesion to the track. They weigh 8 tons, and draw two passenger and two freight cars. The cost of the road was about \$4,500 per mile.

HENRY, upon being asked how many boys were in his Sabbath-school class, replied: "If you multiply the number of Jacob's sons by the number of times which the Israelites compassed Jericho, and add to the product the number of measures of barley which Boaz gave Ruth; divide this by the number of Haman's sons; subtract the number of each kind of clean beasts that went into the ark; multiply by the number of men who went to seek Elijah after he was taken to heaven; subtract from this Joseph's age at the time when he stood before Pharaoh; add the number of stones in David's bag when he killed Goliath; subtract the number of furlongs that Bethany was distant from Jerusalem; divide by the number of anchors cast out at the time of Paul's shipwreck; subtract the number of people saved in the ark, and the remainder will be the number of boys in the class."

How many were there? "THEN, I suppose, Miss Strongmind, you and Mr. Sparrow are soon to be man and wife?" "No, sir; woman and husband."

"People who have a weakness for believing that the number thirteen is un-' says the Independence Belge, "are requested to meditate upon the following fact, the authenticity of which is vouched for: A young soldier, Serigiers by name, was born on the 13th of the month of January, 1855. He lived at Brussels in a house numbered 13. On Friday, Feb. 13, 1875, he was drafted into the army by virtue of having drawn the number 13. A lottery ticket was inherited by him bearing the number 13, which has lately drawn a prize of 200,000

A UTAH wedding paragraph says "the bride was togged out in white gauze." PADDLE-WHEELS were patented in England by William Patrick Miller in 1787, and it is said that he and Mr. Symington soon after constructed a small steamboat which ran five miles an hour. If this is true, then to them belongs the honor of operating the first steamboat, otherwise the honor should be given to W. Symington, who made a passage on the Forth and Clyde canal in 1789. In 1801 the first experiment in steam navigation on the Thames was made. In 1803, Fulton ran his steamboat Clermont on the Seine, at Paris, and in 1806 at New York. All of these were merely experiments, and the first steamboat in the world which served as a practical means of transportation was put upon the Hudson river by Fulton in 1807.

PROF. L. B. ARNOLD advises skimming the milk as soon as sourness is perceptible, and to churn at sixty degrees instead of seventy, before the cream gets sour. When the butter comes in granules, enough cold water or brine should be put in to reduce the mass to about fifty-five degrees, when, after a little slow churning, the granules will become hard and distinct, and the butter be in a condition for washing out all the buttermilk. The salt should then be worked in with as little labor as possible, and after standing awhile it will be ready to pack.

It may be useful to some enterprising American gardeners to know that the following experiment has been tried successfully in England: Beds extending cross the garden four feet wide were planted in spring with strawberries. On the outer sides of these beds three rows of early potatoes were planted. The potatoes were dug about the end of June, the ground cleared and raked level where the strawberry runners could establish themselves and form a new row. The next spring rows of potatoes were planted, one row farther off, or on the borders of the runners. The gardener thus made a traveling strawberry bed. which became wider each year without planting. The third year the first plants were exhausted and were dug up, the beds thus moving slowly sidewise.

THE heads on the postage-stamps are as follows: One-cent stamp, Benjamin Franklin; 2-cent stamp, Andrew Jackson; 3-cent stamp, George Washington; 5-cent stamp, Zachary Taylor; 6-cent stamp, Abraham Lincoln; 10-cent stamp, Thomas Jefferson; 15-cent stamp, Daniel Webster; 30-cent stamp, Alexander Ham-

ilton; 90-cent stamp Commodore Perry. PARLOR matches-Courting in the drawing-room.

THE flavor of food baked or broiled in earthenware is said by those who have made the experiment to be far superior to that of vegetable or animal food cooked in the same way in iron essels, for the reason that iron is a conductor of heat, while earthenware is a non-conductor; consequently, food cooked in the latter is rarely ever burned, the degree of heat not varying perceptibly during the process of cooking, thus preserving the flavor of what is cooked, as well as uniformity throughout the substance of the meat, vegetables, or grains, until the process of cooking is completed. The fire in stove or range that parches and burns in iron vessels, and either impairs or spoils the food, is powerless to injure the contents of earthenware.

A BRIDAL party approached the hymeneal altar and the clergyman proceeded with the service: "Wilt thou, Mary, take, etc.?" he inquires. "Naw!" is the reply. "What!" cries the good pastor; "if you don't want to marry this gentleman, why didn't you say so sooner? What made you wait till the moment of the ceremony?" "Because, sir, you are the first that has condescended to ask my advice or consent in the matter."

THERE is a good deal of square common sense about the Directors of a savings bank at Marysville, Cal. They engaged a new Cashier the other day, and the President said to him: "Mr. Steele, your duties will be very light and the salary \$400 a month. Now, if you'll agree not to speculate in stocks or gamble or hypothecate the deposits, we'll double the pay. Come, now, what do you say?" "I'm very much obliged to you, gentlemen," was the reply. and I'll think it over and give you an enswer in the morning." But he retused the offer, after all. He said he couldn't be cramped down in that way.

Circassian Story of a Kiss.

A man was walking along one road, and a woman along another. The roads finally united into one, and, reaching the point of junction at the same time, they walked on together. The man was carrying a large iron kettle on his back; in one hand he held the legs of a live chicken; in the other, a cane; and he was leading a goat. They neared a dark ravine. Said the woman: "I am afraid to go through that ravine with you; it is a lonely place, and you might overpower me and kiss me by force." Said the man: "How can I possibly overpower you and kiss you by force when I have this great iron kettle on my back, a cane in one hand, a live chicken in the other, and am leading this goat? I might as well be tied hand and foot." "Yes," replied the woman: "but if you should stick your cane in the ground and tie your goat to it, and turn the kettle bottom-side up and put the chicken under it, then you might wickedly kiss me in spite of my resistance." "Success to thy ingenuity, oh woman!" said the rejoicing man to himself. "I should never have thought of this or similar expedient." And when they came to the ravine he stuck his cane into the ground and tied the goat to it. gave the chicken to the woman, saying: "Hold it while I cut some grass for the goat;" and then—so runs the legend—lowering the kettle from his shoulders, he put the fowl under it, and wickedly kissed the woman, as she was afraid he would.—Chambers' Journal.

AUCTION. BY MRS. NANNIE STEELE MOORE.

Let us go to the auction hall to-night-Toys show well by the pale gaslight; It is decked with flowers rich and rare— Music floats on the soft night air. Over and around rests a Circean spell,
And human toys are selling well;
To the highest bidder they, one by one,
Are going! geing!! going!!! gone!!!!
For miserly sums of glittering gold
Those beautiful toys to-night are sold,
Buyers regardless of the costly price
Paid for the toys that look so nice;
The winner must lose when he gains his prize,
Not for his heart—only his eyes—
A beautiful being to gaze upon;
A worthless thing when it is won.
'Tis a beautiful doll—a queer-made thing—
That can laugh and talk, dance and sing,
Can dress superbly, exquisitely fan,
And charm the eyes of brainless man.
Stroke gently—softly—the long curling hair, Over and around rests a Circean spell, Stroke gently—softly—the long curling hair, "Smoothe out tenderly, touch with care;" For a doll's pretty ringlets never grow, For a doll's pretty ringlets never grow,
They are only fastened on, you know;
Those waxen cheeks, with their roseate hue,
Must not be wet with morning dew;
For it is only a painted thing, you know,
Made not for use—only for show.
Those are beautiful hands, pink-tinted things
Glittering with their jeweled rings—
Not a hand to labor, work and toil—
The sun would freckle, tan and spoil.
Brilliant eyes, filled with magic light;
Sparkling rays, enchanted with might—
Not might of the mind, nor might of the heart—
The soulless doll is acting her part.
On the auction-block in beauty she stands,
To sell herself for gold and lands. On the auction-block in beauty she stands, To sell herself for gold and lands. It matters but little—the young or old—So the purchase be made with gold. Pale, and trembling with age, an old man stands—Thinks of his wealth, and hoarded lands He has once been a man, but twice a boy—Gives his wealth for the useless toy. Young man, with a head as soft as his heart, Enters lite with a golden start. He lays it all down to win the fair prize He lays it all down to win the fair prize Whose dazzing charms bedim his eyes, And with it dies ambition, fame and joy; While, in disgust, he spurns the toy—Scorns the beauty—arrayed in white, He buys from fashion's sale to-night. What a terrible thought to pierce the soul—An awful feeling, beyond control—To think of the workload in the soul— An awful feeling, beyond control—
To think of the numbers of women soid— Selling themselves for meager gold. Woman, did I say? The name is too pure No glittring sum can thee allure; No glitt'ring sum can thee allure;
It is only the doll, in woman's forms
That fades away in lite's rude storm.
Moth-like, sporting on butterfly-wing,
A brainless, heartless, useless thing—
Such are the beings that are sold to-might'
Sold by the rays of pale gaslight;
Sold in the halls of gayety and pride.
All over our land, far and wide,
Those doll-like creatures are winging their fi
To the highest budder to-night.
She is sold on the block—a slave to gold—
Her living anguish is left untold.
It's enough to say of the bitter sight,
She sold herself for gold to-night.
Oh, manly hearts—if there's one can be Oh, manly hearts—if there's one can be Led astray by this gilded mock'ry—A warning heed: Never in thy life At fashion's auction buy a wife. -Chicago Ledger.

History of Two Notable Pictures.

Two historical pictures have just been purchased by the Government. They are one of Daniel Webster, the other of Lord Ashburton, Alexander Baring, of history of the portraits is of interest. In 1842, Mr. Webster, being then Secretary of State, had to consider and adjust our relations with Great Britain. This originated the celebrated Ashburton treaty In it Lord Ashburton, who came to the United States in the man-of-war Warspite for the purpose, and Mr. Webster virtually removed differences between the two countries which momentarily threatened war. The result was the settlement of the northeastern boundary, the African slave-trade, and the extradi tion of criminals. At the conclusion of the treaty, the two statesmen determined to exchange portraits, and in this way commemorate the occasion. In 1845, Healy, the artist, went to England and painted two portraits of Lord Ashburton. One of them the British Ambassador reother he sent to Webster. In 1847, Healy returned to America, and in the course of two years produced copies of Webster, one of which was retained by the latter. The other was sent that time cost \$1,500 each. They were greatly prized by Webster, who desired that they should remain in his family. But on the 29th of August, 1862, Fletcher Webster, the last surviving offspring of Daniel Webster, fell, as Colonel of the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers, at the battle fought near Bull Run. He left a widow and one daughter, who are now the only living representatives of the great statesman. The resided at Marshfield until it was destroyed by fire about two years ago. At that fire the only property rescued was these portraits. The estate has since been sold under foreclosure of a mortgage, and Mrs. Webster is literally penniless. In her distress, she offered the portraits to the Government; they were purchased for \$6,000, the valuation of the Curator of the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington. They have been placed in the office of the Secretary of State, where they can at any time be seen by visitors to Washington.—Chicago Daily News.

The Stomach Rules the World.

The effects of famine are markedly mental as well as corporeal—famine is often the exciting cause of the most hideous crimes, selfishness and mental disquietude, and the origin of war against all constituted authority. The Parisian Communists, had they been well fed, would not have madly destroyed the Tuileries or the Vendome Column, both of which every Frenchman loves so well. And it is certain that, had the siege of Paris lasted for another week or two, the city would have been one huge lunatic asylum. Florence and Athens have been visited by famine, and one shudders on reading how their inhabitants gave themselves over during the continuance to cruelty, crime and violence. The medical man also attributes to deficient diet the celebrated witchcraft epidemic of the sixteenth cent-This had its origin among the nuns of a convent in Flanders, appearing soon after the termination of the fasting season of Lent.

She Had Him.

"Husband," said a wife, "I think we should have a filter for our hydrant. "But that would increase our grocery bill, dear," replied the head of the family with a twinkle in the corner of his eye. "How so?" queried she. "By our system losing just so much brain foodfrom the water, you know," he said. "Well, you are welcome to have your part of the water unfiltered," she continued. 'Aye, but I need its brain food the least of any in the family," declared he, looking at her provokingly. There was a momentary pause only, when she retorted: "I can see that you are entirely right having no brain to feed dear, what should you want of brain food?" He looked up at her again—this time appealingly-and it was noticed that the twinkle no longer dwelt in his eye-it had gone over to hers.

A Double Brain.

The human body is, in the main, double. It has two eyes, two ears, two nostrils, two lungs, two kidneys, two arms, two legs. Two sets of the same nerves issue from the two sides of the spinal column. Indeed the spinal

column is itself double throughout. One advantage of this dual membership of the body is, that if one organ or member is destroyed, the other supplies its place. It is also a familiar fact that we incline to use the right side more than the left, and, as a consequence, the members and organs of the right side are more fully developed, and become specially expert.

Now the brain belongs to the class of double organs, and not to the small class of single ones. A deep furrow cleaves the brain down to its point of junction. As a consequence, it seems probable that, if one brain could be safely removed, all mental acts could be equally performed by the other; and, doubtless, it is owing to this that large portions of the brain have been destroyed without an appreciable loss of intellect.

To some extent, however, so far, at least, as physical sensation and movement are concerned, the two brains adopt the principle of division of labor, each presiding over one side of the body; but singularly enough, each over its opposite side.

This is due to the fact that the nerves of sensation and motion cross before passing out of the cranium. Hence, when the left side of the body is paralyzed, we know that it is the right brain which is injured, and vice versa.

Further: in using the right side of the body most, it is not only more gener-ously developed, but the left brain also more fully developed, so that the difficulty of using the left hand in adult life does not depend wholly on the less-developed hand, but also on the lessdeveloped brain.

It is a mistake thus to develop one hand at the expense of the other. We might just as well develop both alike. We could thus often divide labor between them; and, in many cases, both might work equally well together, where the work is ordinarily wholly done by one. - Youth's Companion.

The King in His Beauty. There was a celebrated painter once,

who was making a picture of Jesus in the midst of his twelve apostles. In arranging the picture he concluded to paint the apostles first, and not begin the firm of Baring Bros., London. The with their Master till he had finished them. As he went on with the picture he tried to do the very best he could with each of the apostles. He took the greatest pains with their figures, their positions, their dress, and their faces. As he went on with his work he was very well pleased with it. After finishing the apostles he began with the person of Jesus. He got on very well with this till he came to the head and face of the blessed Lord. Then he laid down his brush and paused. He felt that the face of Jesus ought to be made to appear as much more beautiful than His disciples as the sun is more glorious than the stars. But how could he do this? He had tried so hard to make the disciples look well that he felt he had no power left to make their Master appear as much superior to them as He ought to appear. And so he finished the person of Jesus all but the head, and then painted Him with a white mantle thrown over His head. He -thought that when persons came to look o Lord Ashburton. The paintings at at his painting they would imagine what the face of Jesus ought to be better than he could represent it by painting. And I feel very much as that painter did, when I come to speak about the person and presence of Jesus in heaven. All who love Jesus here on earth agree in saying that from what they know of Him now He is "the Chief among ten thousand, and altogether lovely." Then how will He appear when our eyes come to "see the King in His beauty," in heaven?"-Richard Newton, D. D.

The Source of Disease.

"The Way It Is Done," is the title of an interesting little book by Mrs. Warren, the well-known writer of several valuable books on domestic economy. Here is an extract which might be read with interest by sufferers from rheuma-

"I can't get up stairs, I be so crippled." "Just try it a step at a time and rest.

And what do you sleep in, sheets or "Sheets, of course; what else? I have got blankets over me, and a good thick

counterpane over that." "I thought so; put away the sheets and the counterpane, and sleep in blankets, under and over, and no counterpane at all. The sheets and the counterpane do a great deal of mischief."

"Well, now, how can that be?" "The cotton keeps the sour heat and perspiration from the body in the bed, and so you breathe the poisoned air all night, summer and winter, and that poisoned air makes your rheumatism ten times worse. If you were in blankets, they would not absorb the perspiration: it would pass through from one to the other, but in cotton, if it absorbs it-I had better say soaks into it—there it remains cold or hot, or clammy.'

"That may be right, sure enough, for I do perspire so with pain that one might wring the sheets sometimes."

Odd Names.

In examples of Christian names, says a correspondent of the London Notes and Queries, there is probably no district richer than the West Riding of Yorkshire. Every out-of-the-way scripture name is to be found. Levi and Moses are great favorites. Marquis. Duke, Earl, Lord and Squire are common, and children are actually baptized Little Tenter, Little Scribbler, etc., from the branch of the woolen manufacture carried on by their parents. I have met with a boy named Washington christened General George, a girl named Togotubrine, and, still more extraordinary, a hoy called Wonderful Counselor (from Isaiah ix.: 6). Nicknames are quite common, Tom, Ben. Bill, Jerry being conferred at baptism instead of the full name. In some of the rougher villages I should add that surnames are still dispensed with or unknown. Tom's Bill means Tom's son Bill. Tom o' Bill's is the same, while Tom's Bill o' Jack's means that Bill is the son of Tom, the son of Jack.

BY C. A. LOUNSBERRY.

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" "For Rent, 'etc., 10 cents per Kue each Legal notices at regular statute rate-Original poetry \$1 per line. For contract rates of display advertis 12 apply whis office or send for advertising

RELIGIOUS SERVE Retscopal Church.-Rev J 4. sacrament on all Sunday and che of obligation, at 11 a.m., St. 13 day school and even soug at 2 p METHODIST CHURCH, - Services ever a faday at

the City Hall, at 11 a. m and ? p m school immediately after morning service.

Prayer meeting every Thurs ay veni g at
7.30 p. in.

J. M. Bull, Pastor. PRESETTERIAN CHURCH. - Sunday service at 11

a. m.and 7:30 p. m., St. Paul time All are invited; seats free. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Weekly prayer and after morning service. Weekly prayer and teachers' meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, at pastor's residence, on 2d street neac W. C. STEVENS, Pastor. ATHOLIC CHURCH.-First mass, 720 a. m ; high mass with sermon, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday 2 p. m (vespers, exhortation and benediction, 7;30 p.m. Main street, west end P. John Chrysoston Foffa, O. S. B.,

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A F. & A M-the regular communications of Bismarck Lodge No. 120, A. F. & A. M., are held in their hall on the first and third Mondays of each month, at 7 p. m. Brothers in

good standing are cordially invited. JOHN DAVIDSON, W. M. Joseph HARE, Sec'v O O F.—The regilar meeting of Mandan Lodge No. 12 are held in Raymond's hall every The sday Brothers in good standing are cor-dially invited WM BAEHE N. G. WM. VANKUSTER, S. C.T.

BISMARCK FIRE COMPANY. Hegular meetings at City Hall on the first Monday in each month it 8 p. m. Seven taps of the bell will be given as a signal.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS. NORTHERN PACIFIC - Arri es daily, Sundays recepted, at 7.15 p. m. Leave daily, except

DAVID STEWART, Sec.)

and Buford every Sanday Wednesday and Friday at Sam Anne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3:39 p m Leave for Fort- Yates and Snilly and all down river posts daily, except sanday, at 6 a. m.

Forts - Leave for corts Stevenson, Berthoid

erriving at Bismarck dars, except Sunday, at Leave for Fort Keoza and Miles City and all points in Northern and Western Montana daily. Arrive at Bismarck recot Sunday, at Sa m.

BLACK HREES. -Leaves daily at 8 p. m. Registered mails for all points close at 5 p. m Office open from 7 a. m to 9 p. m; Sundays.

rom 7 to 9 a. m., and 4 to 6 p m.

THE Chicago Times thinks congress will not adjourn May 31st, as per programme, owing to Indian trouble in the

THE Fargo Times' special correspondent is a good one, but his mand runs very much in the same channel as the Il-

The enterprising firm of T. C. Power & Bros, have put on a line of stages from Benton to the Yogo mines, a distance of ninety miles. Very rich specimens of ore are being taken out of these newly discovered placer mines and hundreds are flocking to the gold fields.

The great, but according to the Sun, not overly good major of the Farge Argus, having on hand unlimited quantities of smut as well as taffy, combines the two so beautifully in his Bismarck article of Monday last that it is difficult to determine where the faily peters and the smut begins. It has been remarked that a middling purifier will not reach the Argus .

Ixacknowledging the receipt of a copy of the First Annual Report of the Fargo Chamber of Commerce, THE TRIBUNE takes pleasure in congratulating Mr. Rea, which he has performed the work. The report contains much valuable information and statistical matter regarding the growth and enterprise of the Red River valley, and is a big card for Fargo and the secretary of the Chamber, Mr. Rea.

considerable note. It contains many elegant residences and several large brick blocks. The Benton Record building is a three story baick, with mansard roof and all modern conveniences. The First National Bank is now established with Wm. Coarid, president, and J. S. Hill, the man who never sleeps, vice president. Its genthemanly cashier is E. G. McLay, who | Pacific could be turned into belts of live passed through this city for Benton last week.

THE prominent politicians, friends of the different candidates, are nearly all in had along the Missouri river for only the Chicago. An interesting fight is prom- cost of digging. Two men will gather a ised over the election of chairmen. The carload a day, or the timber may be third term element will use its utmost planted from cuttings. Again The strength to secure a chairman from among Tribune expresses the hope that Mr. their own number who will support the Billings will consider this subject, and unit rule. The fight on this point will will order patches broken at each station virtually decide Grant's nomination, while the grass is yet growing, for plant-Should an anti-Grant man be chosen the ling next year, and make liveral concessunit rule becomes a dead letter and the lons in the matter of freight. many delegates from various states who are desirous of voting against the ex-president and who would be bound by the the Chicago convention will soon be over. unit rule if endorsed by the convention. The Tribune of next week will contain terday and Roscoe is minus either paper will have an opportunity to carry out their personal wishes in the matter.

of a doubt from special dispatches to THE | more apparent that Blaine is beaten, and | town yesterday. TRIBUNE and other information derived | that the nomination of Gen. Grant would from private sources, that Sitting Bull's be unwise if not distasteful to the exhostiles are anxious to surrender. They tear, however, that they will be killed by been inculcated by the statements of tra. wise friendship and bad advisers, Ungers Kirk, is visiting her daughter, Miss Maud, on country Real Estate at the very best rates,

ders who deal with them as without the with its memory, and many, very many Indians their occupation would be gone. good and true republicans in all states in Sitting Bull, himself, however, and many the union will hesitate before becoming or his followers are anxious to go to Ottawa to consult with the authorities on the scheme of organizing a reservation for them somewhere in the British Provinces. In fact negotations are now going on and Major Walsh, of the Canadian Mounted Police, will arrive here in a few days on his way to Canada. The Sloux are in a starving condition and must soon adopt one of the three alternatives, viz: surrender unconditionally to the military authorities of the United States, remove to Ottawa or begin hostilities and be exter-BISMARCK AND THE NORTH

THE Sun's continuous raids on themanagement of the North Pacific only annoy and could not, even if there were wrongs to right, accomplish good results. Grievances, if any exist, properly presented to the management of the road, will, no doubt, receive proper consideration. There are little things that escape attention now on the part of the road, perhaps, that in due time will receive proper consideration. When the work incidental to construction is over, then everything pertaining to the settlement of the country can and will receive full consideration. Every acre of land placed under cultivation along the line of the North Pacific in Dakota is worth to the road not less than three dollars per annum in the way of transportation of products. An acre will yield twenty bushels, or nearly, of wheat, which will bring to the coffers of the road not less than fitteen cents per bushel, that being the price charged for transportation to the Lake. Three dollars an acre is ten per cent. interest on thirty dollars, which is a fair estimate of the value to the road of improved land along its line. Since this is so, it will be seen that it is to the interest of the company to encourage in every way possible the settlement of the country, and as Governor Howard once urged, the company had better give land to settlers who would improve it, rather than hold five years and then sell at ten dollars per acre. It is because this is so that the company makes such liberal reduction in line ought to encourage the road as the abandoned. road ought to encourage them, because BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1880 | their interests are mutual. Rocks thrown criticism will be to drive from us advantages that might otherwise be conceded, and almost every citizen condemns, or should condemn, the course of Mr. Emmons in this matter.

> The company are about locating and erecting their permanent buildings for this end of the Yellowstone division, and unjust and uncalled for criticisms any advantages that might otherwise come to

TREE PLANTING IN DAKOTA.

The Dakota Tree Planting Company. just organized, with headquarters at Bismarck, has planted little less than a million trees this spring. They will gather cuttings in winter and trees in their proper season, shipping, where shipping is necessary, by the car load. They will plant shrubbery in gardens, bullberry bushes in hedges, fruit trees in orchards, or cuttings or trees on timber claims, ornamental or other trees that may be desired. They do their work well, and in the course of two or three years it will tell to the immense advantage of this region. Nothing will so much benefit Rs author, upon the creditable manner in the country as the extensive planting of trees. When Mr. Billings visits this country, as he will soon, THE TRIBUNE earnestly hopes he will consider this subject. It hopes he will make arrangements so that trees and shrubbery for planting may be sent at the regular freight rates on the express trains, or in FORT BUNTON has grown to a town of the express cars to settlers along the line of the road. It hopes he will require the section men to plant and care for a park at each station—trees to be planted on the railroad right of way, and that he will extend this tree planting business as

> much as lies within his power. In four years, with but little extra force, the snow fences along the North timber that would do far more than great wheat crops toward encouraging the set tlement of the country. For this purpose millions of young cottonwoods can be

Anxiety in relation to the faction of full special dispatches, giving the result or population. and there is ground for hope that its candidate, Wm. Windom, will be the nomi-It is now demonstrated beyond a shadow | nee. Every day it becomes more and |

Say what we may of Grant's last adthe military authorities. This fear has ministration, a taint, resulting from un-

in any sense responsible for its repetition. A feeling of uneasiness, of dissatisfaction will result from this nomination that can not be overcome by the enthusiasm of his friends. There is a feeling, too, that were the claim of his friends as to his being a spontaneous candidate true, it would not require the extraordinary means used in Illinois and other states to hold a ma-Admiring Grant as a soldier, honoring

him for his services to his country, almost loving him for his steadfast quali ties, and being ever ready to fling high in air their hats to greet his presence, the people prefer in these times, a statesman rather than a soldier for president, and the impression prevails to an extent that will become alarming in case of his nomination, that he cannot be elected. . It, therefore, is to be hoped that the convention will recognize these facts, and that the name next in prominence to that of Grant and Blaine will be chosen as the republican standard-bearer.

THE TRIBUNE to-day enters on its eighth volume. For seven years it has been regularly issued, never missing a number-never failing to visit every subscriber at least once a week. A glance at its files shows seasons of

disappointment; shows seasons of pecun iary distress; shows that difficulties almost unsurmountable have been encountered, but it has lived and succeeded in winning for itself a position alike creditable to Bismarck and its publishers. During all of these years, excepting the few months when controlled by Mr. Huntley, it has been under its present As to whether it has advanced or taken backward steps, its constant readers can

best judge. It has not only lived, but prospered also. New material has been constantly added, and other improvements will soon be made. With the opening of new and permanent settlements west and north, a daily will be published, but for the present a creditable weekly is preferred. For a few weeks it was published semi-

weekly; for some months tri-weekly, but the price of their land in consideration of it was discovered that the effort was not improvements. Every citizen along the justified, and the tri-weekly edition was

For the present, therefore, it will continue as it is, a bright and lively frontier at the road are rocks thrown at our best weekly, containing all of the news to be interests. The natural result of unjust gathered by an efficient corps of special correspondents located at the great news centers of the Golden Northwest, with the news from the east placed in comprehensive and attractive form. It aims to be and is a newspaper in every sense of

* * * * The people of Fargo have no sympathy with any attempt to "belittle Bismarck work on the tunnel or the bridge will be and ir jure her enterprising business men," and commenced at a very early day, and The Tribune knows, or at least it ought to Bismarck cannot afford to drive away by know, that the people of Fargo are not responsible for the utterances of a paper that repre- registered at the Sheridan Monday. The colonel sents itself and speaks for itself only, and any attempt to hold them responsible is as unjust as it is unwise. - Fargo Republican.

> The Republican is unquestionably correct. There ought to be no rivalry between Bismarck and Fargo. The prosperity of one can in no manner effect unfavorably the other. THE TRIBUNE just shied a sample brick last week by way of returning Argus compliments. It realizes that the people of Fargo are in no sense responsible for the idiocy of the Argus—no more than the people of Bismarck are responsible for the Sun's un certain and unsteady shine. The Argus may monopolize the dirty platform erected by it for the abuse of the country west of Fargo which will naturally produce grist for Fargo mills if not driven away.

THE Argus alleges that Bismarck as a city is responsible for the attacks of the Sun on the North Pacific and insists that the town ought to burn with fire and brimstone because of its course. The TRIBUNE knows of no interest that did more for the Sun than the North Pacific company itself. They passed the material to Bismarck and sent it by express, and boarded the editor during his two weeks' trip, besides granting many other favors. The North Pacific company is just as much responsible for the Sun as is Bismarck—as a city. In olden time cities having a few just men were not destroyed, but this modern avenger would destroy a city because of a single Jonah.

THE Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad map, recently issued, is a very estrect and useful one. Nearly all the new towns on the line of the North Pacific are shown except Fargo. That city may some day, however, reach a position of sufficient importance to command the attention of the Milwaukee and St. Paul people, and thus have its location designated on their maps.

THE Roscoe Ecpress is no more, because Roscoe, itself, has vanished, or, rather, the majority of the people have. A new town called Egan, sprang up a mile from Roscoe and it won. Volume 1, No. 2 of the Egan Express came out yes-

Army Intelligence. Lieut. Stevens, 6th Infantry, was in

Mrs. Lieut. Stouch, 3d Infantry, Fort

Shaw, came down on the Helena, Monday. Capt. M. E. O'Brien, 2d Cavalry, has been in town several days. He left by steamer Helena for Fort Assinniboine.

Mrs. Mai. Kirk, wife of Quarter-Master

at Faribault, Minn., where she is attending Lieut. Geo. S. Grimes, Signal Officer,

Lands and Stevenson, returned to St. Paul Lieut. Josiah Chance, 17th Infantry, left

returned from an inspection trip to Fort Sully, by the Steamer Peninah, May 27th. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Office Major Maynadier having finished the payment of troops at Yates, Lincoln, Bad

to-day for the Chicago Convention, where he will meet his brother who is a delegate from Ohio. - Capt. Michaelis, Chief Ordnance Officer Dept. Dakota, is visiting the various posts,

in connection with the target practice of this command. Lieut. H. P. Walker, 6th Infantry, Pem-

bina, has been dangerously ill for the past three weeks with inflammation of the stomach and kindred difficulties. Lieut. and Mrs. H. P. Walker, Fort

Pembina, are happy over the arrival of another son in their household-this being the third child of the young couple.

It is rumored that Gen'l Sigel will remove from New York to St. Paul. The General will find a much purer atmosphere

in the golden Northwest, politically. Lieut. J. C. Avers, of Fort Lincoln, is acting as Chief Ordinance Officer of this Dept. during the absence of Capt. Michaelis, and will go to St. Paul the 30th inst.

Leave of absence for one month, with privilege of applying for two months extension, has been granted Maj. Tilford, 7th Cavalry, Fort Lincoln, to take effect July 1st.

Signal Officer at this point, will return soon from a visit to her parents in Buffalo, New York, and pass the summer in Bis-Lieut. Hock, 17th Infantry, a son-in law

of Mr. Robert Wilson, Post Trader at Fort

Mrs. Lieut Geo. S Grimes, wife of the

Pembina, arrived Tucsaay night, having in charge John Dart, a deserter from the 6th, whom he will take io Buford. Lieut. Thomas M. Defrees, son of Hon. John D. Defrees, the Public Printer, appointed last fall, having been assigned to

the 5th Infantry, will proceed to Fort

Snelling and conduct any recruits for Fort Keogh and intermediate points. Maj. Alfred E. Bates of the Pay Dept has been assigned to temporary duty in this department, and will relieve Maj. Henry G. Thomas at Fort Buford, who has been granted a month's leave of ab-

Mr. Quentin Campbell, for two years City Editor of the St. Paul Globe and formerly of the Chicago Press has accepted a position as Chief Clerk of the Q. M. Dept at Fort Snelling. He gave special attention to army intelligence, which was a prominent feature of the Globe.

sence with privilege to apply for two

month's extension.

Lieut. A. W. Greely, 5th Cavalry, for the past two years in charge of the International Division, U. S. Signal Service, will accompany the "Gulnare" Arctic Expedition; Lieut. Doane, 2d Cavalry, waives his seniority. Lieut. and Mrs. Greely are well known to residents of Bismarck, having resided here while the Lieut. was Acting Signal Officer of this

stationed at Assinaboine, was a passenger on Lieut. Josiah Chance left for Chicago

Lieut. J. H. Baldwin, 18th Infantry,

to-day. He will attend the convention during Capt. McDougall, Lieuts. Brennan Brewer and Bell, of the 7th, visited Bismarck

Lieut. colonel Townsend, 11th Infantry,

was a passenger on the Key West. Lieut. G. C. Doane, 2d Cavalry, the officer detailed to command the men selected from the line to accompany the "Gulnare" on the

Polar expedition, arrived from Fort Assinaboine by the Helena Monday, and left for Washington Tuesday morning.

TAILORING

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We represent one of the best cloth houses in Philadelphia, and are constantly in receipt of fine

IMPORTED & DOMESTIC COATINGS

AND PANTS GOODS.

Of the latest styles for the Spring Trade. Our work defies competition. You will always find the most economy and the greatest satisfaction by leaving your orders for clothing at the Bismarck Tailoring Establishment GOULD & DAHL.

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C. S. WEAVER & CO., Dealers in

LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH. Doors, Sash and Mouldings.

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Also Constactors, and Builders of all chases of

Estimates furnished on short notice. PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

FINE PORTRAITS A SPECIALTY.

VIEWS AND DAKOTA SCENERY.

(18 Main Street.)

O. S. GOFF. 491f

MISCELLANEOUS

ON REAL ESTATE.

CORBIN BANKING CO. THE 115 Broadway, N. Y.

Proposals for Indian Supplies and T S. LAND OFFICE Bismarck, D. T. April

of Indian Affairs, Washington, May 10th, 1880.—Sealed proposals, indorsed proposals for Beef, Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, Beer, Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, &c., (as the case may be,) and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster Street, New York, will be received until 11 A. M. of Monday, June 7th, 1880, for furnishing for the Indian service about 800,000 pounds Bacon, 40,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof 198 600 nounds Bacon, 48,000,000 pounds Bacon, 48,000 pounds Ba hoof, 128,000 pounds Beaus, 55 000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,300,000 pounds Corn, 383,000 pounds Coffee, 8,300,000 pounds Flour, 212,000 pounds Feed, 300,000 pounds Hard Bread, 75,000 pounds Hominy. 9,000 pounds Lard, 1,650 barrels Mess Pork, 233,000 pounds Rice, 11,200 pounds Tea, 73,900 pounds Tobacco, 200,000 pounds Salt, 147,000 pounds Soap, 6,000 pounds Soda 809,000 pounds Sugar, and 839,000 pounds Wheat Also. Blankets. Woolen and Cotton goods (consisting in part of Ticking, 44,000 yards; Standard Calico, 300,000 yards; Drilling, 18,000 yards; Duck, 181,000 yards; Denims 18,000 yards; Gingham, 60.000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 26,000 yards; Satinett, 2,700 yards; Brown Sheeting, 213,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 17,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 18,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 5,000 yards; Winsey, 650 yards;) Cloth-ing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Sup-

such as Wagons, Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks Also, Transportation for such of the Supplies Goods, and articles that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT

BLANKS Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency, and the kinds and quantities. in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon an essary instructions will be furnished upon ap-Nos. 65 & 67 Wooster Street. New York; to E M. Kingsley, No 30 Clinton Place, New York Wm. H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New York and to the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Chicago, Saint Louis, Saint Paul, Leavenworth, Omaha, Cheyenne, and Yankton, and the Postmaster at Sioux City.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at

the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or Assistant Treasurer, for at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal.
R. E. TROWBRIDGE, Proposals for May.

OFFICE CHIEF C. S. DEPT. OF DAKOTA

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 12, 1880.

EALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 26th day of May, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing for the Subsistence Department U. S. army, two hundred and fifty-nine (259)

tons (of 2,000 lbs each) of hay, in stacks, as follows, viz: At Fort Hale, D. T. 80 tons; at Fort Sisseton, D. T., 70 tons; and at Fort Stevenson D. T., 109 tons. Proposals will be received up to and opened the same hour at the posts named by the respective Commissaries of such posts, each post Commissary receiving proposals for his own

Blank proposals and further information may be obtained on application to this office or to the A. A. C. S at any of the posts The United Stateu reserves the right to reject

any or all bids. Proposals should be enclosed in scaled envelopes marked "Proposals for Hay at Fort (here insert the name of the post," and addressed to the undersigned, or to the A. A. C. S. of the post bid for.

M. R. MORGAN,

WALTER MANN, Pres't, G. H. FAIRCHILD, Cash'r

BANK

FIRST NATIONALBANK

Paid up Capital \$50,000 DIRECTORS: WALTER MANN, G II FAIRCUILD.

H R PORTER, ASA FISHER, DAN EISENBERG. CORRESPONDENTS: American Exchange Nat Bank, New York, First National Bank, Chicago, Merchants Nat. Bank, St. Paul.

Collections made and promptly remitted. Drafts on all principal cities of Europe. In-terest on time deposits. Agency for sale of passenger tickets to and fron Europe by several of the principal lines of steamboats.

WALTER MANN, Prest., G.H. FAIRCHILD, Cash'r St. Paul, Mian. Bismaack, D. T.

HOTEL

J. G. MALLOY. ' P. F. MALLOY

WESTERN HOUSE.

MALLOY BROS., Prop.

BISMARCK, - - - DAKOTA

The house is centrally located and recently enlarged, refitted and returnished. Opposite the Railroad Depot. Prices reasonable.

RESTAURANT

1873 Forster's Restaurant

The Oldest and Only First-Class Rostaurant in Bismarck.

Board by the day or week. Meals at all hours.

HIDES

Geo. OBERNE, Established H. M. Hosick Chicago. 186%. Des Moines, 12

CHICAGO HIDE HOUSE. CASH PAID FOR Hides, Furs, Wool & Tallow. Oberne, Hosick & Co., BISMARCK, - - DAKOTA. Main House 131, 133 & 135 Kinzie St. CHICAGO, ILL.

Omaha 257 & 259 Harney St. Lincoln, Neb., 12 South 10th St

Branch Houses:

Cheyenne, Wyoming Ter. 17th St. Ottumwa. Iowa, 30 Main St. Des Moines Iowa, Waliu. & Second Sts.
Junction City, Kansas, South 7th St. Sionx City, Iowa, Pearl St. Pueblo, Colorado. Bismarck, Dakota.

Misses' and Children's Shoes,

LAND NOTICE.

at this office by Hugh McGuire against Wm. B. Winston for abandoning his timber culture en-

try No. 28. dated October 16, 1877, upon the north

east quarter of section 10, township 139, range 80, in Burleigh county. Dakota Territ ry, with a

view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this

office on the 10th day of May, 1880, at 1 o'clock

p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment
Peter Mantor.

Dora A. Claussen, against Lynan L Sperry, r abandonin, his Timber Culture Entry, No.

75, dated Sept. 20th, 1878, upon the south west

quarter, section 28, township 139, range 79 in Burleigh County, Dakota Territory, with a riew

to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 14th day of June, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., to

AND OFFICE at Biomarck, D. T., May 27th.

day of July, 1889; Grlando S. Goff, for the 26th day of July, 1889; Grlando S. Goff, for the 5 ½ of S. E. ¼, and S. ½ of S. W. ¼, of Sec. 36 h. 139, Range 31, and names the following 48 his

witnesses: S. Baker Geo. W. Harnon, Ed. Ayres,

INSURANCE

to make final proof in support of his claim!

Office Address, Bismarck, D. T.

German-American

Peter Manton, Register. Endaged M. Brown, Receiver.

PETER MANTOR.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,

alleged abandonmes t

Bismarck. D. T. May 21, 1880. Complaint having been enter d at this

FIRE AND MARIN INSURANCE.

Liverpool, London and Globe. 29,000,000 Traders La Confiance -5.660.000Hamburg-Magdeburg...... Hamburg-Bremen.....

F. J. CALL, Agent.

BOOTS AND SHOES

LOUIS LARSON. Manufacturer and Dealer in

Custom Boots and Shoes The Most Fashionable Shop in

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Orders by Lail Promptly & tended to

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TONSORIAL ARTISTS

W. H. W. COMER.

TONSORIAL PARLORS. Main Street, next to Merchants Bank

Hair-Cutting and Shamboding A Specialty. Hot and Cold Baths. 4

MEDICAL.

dayer and dyspepsia cause moroseness and uritability, and the mind beomes dull and cloudy. Persons suffering in this way are unfit for the ordinary pursuits and pleasures of life.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS is

the most powerful Bloyd Purifier and Tonic known, and it at the same time builds up and fortifies the system, invigorates the liver, aids digestion, and cures dyspepsia. It is fast superseding all other medicines offered for similar purposes. It is composed of barks, roots, seeds, gums and iron. No remedy has ever gained such wide reputation in so short time for purifying, toning up, and reinforcing the whole system, and

Manufactured by J. P. ALLEN, Druggist and Manufacturing Pharmacist.

ST. PAUL, MINN. For Sale his to. A. REUPLEMINAEK,

Galenic Medical Institute.

Established 1861, for the cure

of Private, Nervous, and Chronic Diseases, including Speimaterrhoea or Seminal Weakness Nervous Deblity, Impotency, Syphilis, Gonor thora, Gleet, Stricture, Vari cocele. Hydrocele. Diseases COPYNICHTED. of Women, &c.

The Physicians of this old and reliable Instispecially treat all the above diserses- are egular graduates—and guarantee a cure in every ase undertaken and may be consulted person

Sufferers from any of those ailments, before consulting others should understand their dis cases and the latest improved Treatment adopated at our mostlitte, by reading our books. THE SECRET MONITOR and Guide to

Health, a private Medical Treatise on the above Discases, with the anatomy and physiology of the Sexual System in Health and Disease, con-taining 32 pages and over 100 plates and engrav ings, sent on receipt of fifty cents or stamps. A Private Medical Pamphlet of 82 pages and



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Diseases, without the use of Mercury or hindrance from business. NO CURE, NO PAY

old, lingering cases where the blood has become poisoned, causing blotches, sore throat, pains in the head and bones, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, are CUKED FORLIFE.

Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men, who are suffering from the terrible effects of Semina. Weakness, Sexual Debility, and loss of Sexual Power, as the result of self abuse in youth or excesses of matter years, producing emissions.

The doctor is a regular graduate, of many years experience in this specialty. His remedies have ing been used for over thirty years, and having never failed in curing even the worst cases, he is able to guarantce a certain and speedy cure for all troubles of a private nature. Consultation personally or by letter free. Cases and corres-pondence sacredly confidential. Write for List of Questions. His patients are being treated by mail and express everywhere. Office hours, 9 a m to 12 m., and 1:30 to 8 p m. Sundays closed At bottom prices at Marshall's

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imparting cheerfulness, vivacity and buoy-ancy of spirits, as the sovereign remedy.

Bismarck, D. T.

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chart of Questions for stating case sent free.
All business strictly confidential. Office hours a m to 7 p m. Sunday excepted. Address as above.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Cleet' Stricture, and all old, lingering cases where the blood has become

excesses of mature years, producing emissions, nervousness, indigestion, constipation, despondency, loss of memory, etc., are thoroughly and permanently cured in a short time, where all others have failed, by Dr. F.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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Equalization of Taxes and Establishing of Road and School Districts ---Bills Allowed and Other Important Business.

BISMARCK, May 3, 1880. Board met pursuant to statute and adjournment to equalize and correct assessment roll of Burleigh County in accordance with Chapter 28, Sec 28, of the revised code, passed at the twelfth session of the legislative assembly.

Present-Frank Donnelly, chairman, Jas. A. Emmons and Joseph Hare, commissioners.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company objects to the assessment and levy of tax on the lands owned by said company in Burleigh County for the reason set forth in written objections presented to the board of equalization by Geo. P. Flannery, attorney for said company.

The board finished their labors of equalizing tax at 4 p m, May 7th, and proceeded with general business

On motion, the liquor incense of Ida Lewis was revoked and the sum of \$140 unexpired t rm of license refunded and the clerk ordered to deliver the warrant and notify said party that license had been revoked and destroy the same.

On motion the following bills were al.

H (c Covkendal) days (a §3 (b) A Cressey of fu B Thompson in Dr H R Porter in L N Coret clerk J A Sevell cists J ts A I in none c Wm M Crot, on L I L Bisnop rep	rn sh Liklu Ledic Of CO Let at Omm	cd . Zabs il ser urt fo torne tssno l wos	tract	of la pul t	erm	\$222 9 5 75 318 245 30 4
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I E Shield				i.		14
John bowen						4
Will Warren						14
J S Plants						2
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P Malone						4
Wm Alranklin						14
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W H Thurston .			44			14
						25 .

N Dunkleberg J P Forster

5 H Carahoot J H Marsnall

Wm Thomoson

HH Gallow iy

Sam Lughsh grand : Joseph Pennell O II o d

M.J. Hailoran It was moved and carried that Burleigh County be divided into three road districts described as follows to wit

Resided for the Bullety County be and is hereby divided into three Highway or Road Districts to be known and destinated as the Burnt creek the Apple Cieck and the Seventeenth Sidney Road Destree each of which shall be nonneed and particularly described as follows, to with Apple Cieck the Apple Cieck of which shall be nonneed and particularly described as follows, to with Apple Cieck as the Apple Cieck of the Anthu territory comprised within the ompure the Burnt Creek Road District to wit Commencing on th her h boundary of the county at a point wher thereagehing b tweed Rings 79 and 80 when therefore, by tweed Ringe 79 and 80 west intersects said county line on the south side the recommanding surlaining line to the Lownship line divid at rownship line to the Missouri river (exchaing Bismarck and its additions thence up the said river until intersected by the said north line of the county, thence east dong said line to the place of between

The Apple Creek road district shall be bounded as to ows to wit

Commencing at a point where the rathold trace crosses the range line between sections 11 and 12 in Township 15 Ringe 5) west, thence south to the northwest cerner of Section 15 township No 136 Ring 8), thence cast to the cest line of Yownship 15 Ringe 79, thence south to the northwest corner of Section 19, in fownship 18 in Ringe 75 west, thence cast floughte section lines to the cast boundary of said county thence south along the section lines to the cast boundary to the southeast cerner of the county, thence west along the south line of said county to the Missouri river thence up the said liver to the point where it is intersected by the said north Missouri river thence up the said river to the point where it is intersected by the said north line of township los north, thence cast along the south line of the said Burnt Creek to ad District to the City of bismarck, the nee around the said City of Bismarck to the place where the railroad leaves the city inning east, thence along the said raino id to the place of beginning Value Sea effectively. And the Seventeenth States food District shall be composed of all the territory lying north and cast of the foregoing boundaries situate in the north east corner or said county

Louis Connelly was appointed road supervisor of Burnt Creek road district, W L' Cahall, of Apple Creek road district, and O D Downs, of Seventeenth Siding road district

on motion the oblication p in Saturday, May 8th.

J. H. Richards, On motion the board adjourned until 2 | beginning

County Clerk

SAITEDAY, May 8, 1880. Board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment Present-Frank Donnelly, chairman,

and Joseph Hare The following witness for july fees were allowed O W Whitney, witness, Sig Hanauci petit jury, J if frichards witness; if H Galligan, petit jury F N Corey witness.

Chas Kupatz, petu jury Wai Eads grandjury clum Emmons petit jury John Leary grand jury John A Stovell dist acts fees April term I N Griffin depty such a fees discret Come for a Matley livery terms

E N Co cy word i mished too H Gliss will cas fees J W Raymond petit jury . August beneat Dan his phery mile lumished Sig Hammer

J. Dunn J. H. Marshad I it lewels printing, etc. Thos becourd had ing wood, etc district

Wallov Bios boarding pauper Jno Foshin 3 40 rent of foom and order for as

With Fortune wood turn said dist court 12 00 DO Presion atty assigned by the court ter-2 10 r tory ya Morgan
D O Preston atiy assigned by the court
territory va Lumia

D O Preston atty assigned by the court territory vs Douglas
D O Preston atty assigned by the court territory vs Birski James toos attorney assigned by the court territory vs Wilson

J Et ariand atty, assigned by the court

terri'ory vs Skelly The abatement asked by Chester A King of \$500 on assessed valuation for the year 1879 was disallowed.

On motion the following abatements were allowed:

M. P. Stattery \$150 on assessed valuation of lot No. 2, in Block No. 54. Fredrick Billings Sec. 7, Tp. 138, R. Moved and carried that the following 79 and Sec. 9, T 138 R 79, was allowed a bills be allowed and audited for these resrebate of tax of \$6.24 and the county treas- | pective amounts:

urer instructed to return the amount. L. Merry on personal property was allowed a rebate of \$500 on its assessed val-

John C. Oswald on lots 9, 10, 11, 12, Block 43, and lots 17 and 18 in Block 46 Geo Peoples on assessed valuation of personal property for 1879 was allowed \$1000 rebate.

Donald Stephenson was allowed a rebate of the assessed value of personal property for the year 1879 in full, said property not being in Burleigh County at the time of assessment.

On motion the report of John Quinlan, coroner, was allowed and the respective fees therein approved; summary as fol-

ging grave ... 10 00

Robt Roberts jury fees ... 1 10

A P Wise ... 1 10

On motion the following liquor bonds were approved:

J W Raymond, sureties W B Watson and F Dennis Hannafin " J H Richards and L N Griffin John Boole, sureties, M P Slattery and John Thos McGowan, sureties, A Cressey and J H Richards

E H Bly, sureties John McLean and Robt.

Machider.

Quinlan & Halloran, sureties Geo Peoples and On motion the board adjourned till Saturday, May 15th.

J. H. RICHARDS, County Clerk. Візманск, Мау 15, 1880. Board of county commissioners met oursuant to adjournment.

Present-Frank Donnelly, chairman, and commissioner, Joseph Hare. Minutes of last meeting read and ap-

On motion the board adjourned until Fuesday, May 18th, 1880. J. H. RICHARDS, (ATTEST)

County Clerk. Візматск, Мау 18, 1880.

Board of county commissioners met pursuant to alljonrnment Present-Frank Donnelly, chairman,

and commissioner, Joseph Hare. Moved and carried that all that portion of Burleigh County lying west of the Mis sourt tiver be and is hereby established and is to be known and designated "Mandan Road District," and that Jas. Mathews be and is hereby appointed road supervisor of said Mandan District and re-

quired to qualify within ten days. The report of the county superintendent of public schools, dividing Burleigh County, D T., into ten (10) school districts in accordance with Sec. 10 of Chap. 14 of session laws passed and approved Feb 22, 1879, was accepted and approved by the board of county commissioners as shown on map prepared for that purpose and in the following report both of which

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Burleigh County, Territory of Dakota.

are on file with the register of deeds:

In pursuance of law as provided in Sec. 10 of ablish Public School Law for the Territory of Dakota, wherein it is made the duty of the county superintendent of schools to divide his county into school districts schools to divide his county into school districts and sub divide and re arrange the boundaries of the same, I do hereby ordain and establish in said county school districts with metes and bounds, numbers and designations as follows, to

wit:
School District No 1, or Bismarck District.
This district is bounded as follows, to wit:
Commencing at the northeast corner of Sec. 24
in Tp No. 139 of R 80, thence south to the south
cast corner of Sec. 12, in Tp 138 of R 80; thence west to the Missoniiriver, thence up the east bank of said river to the south line of Sec. 24, in Tp 139 of K 81, thence east to the southeast corner of Sec. 19, in Tp 139 of R 80, thence noith to the quarter section corner on the west side of Sec 20 in said last mentioned. To, thence east through the center of said Sec 20 to the east side thereof, thence north to the northeast corner of said see 20 thence east to the place of beginning. School District No 201 Apple Creek distric.
commen e at the northwest corner of sec No
18 Tp 138 R 79; thence east to quarter section
coiner on the north side of said section, thence
south through the center of said section 18 to
the quarter section corner on the south side of said section, thence west to northeast corner of section 23 in Pp 1.8 R 80, thence south to the Missouri liver, thence up the east bank of the said river to the north line of sec 18 in said last mentioned Tp, thence east to the place of be similar.

gunning School District No 3 or Mandan District
Commence at the intersection of the north
line of Pp 139 with the west bank of the Misson it river, thence down the west bank of aid river to the north side of the Fr Abraham Lincoln military reservation, thence west along the line thereof to the northwest corner, thence south along its west line to the south line of Tp 138 of range \$1, thence west to the southwest corner of said &p. thence north to the northwest corner of Tp 139 of range 81, thence east to the place of

School District No 4 or Burnt Creck District
Commerce at the northeast corner of sec 5 in
Tp 140 of R51, thence south to the quarter sec
tion corner between section 20 and 21 in Tp 139
of range 80, thence west to the quarter section corner on the west side of said section 20, thence
south to the southwest corner thereof; thence
west to the Missouri river, thence up the east
bank thereof to the north line of Tp 40 of R 81,
thence east to the place of beginning

School District No 5 or Agard Bottom District Commence at the northeast coiner of Section 24. 1p 138 of R 79, thence south to the south line of the county, thence west to a point directly south of the northwest corner of section 24 in 1p 138 of 1880; thence north to said northwest corner of said sec 24, thence east to the place of the granting

School District No 6 or Hay Creek District commence at the northeast corner of section 2 in Tp 140 of range 79, thence south to the south east corner of sec 14 in Tp 139 of same range thence west to the southwest corner of sec 16 in Tp 139 of range 80, thence north to the nortal line of 1p 140, the necessary to the place of be ginning. 4 (a) ginning

1 50 | SCHOOL DISTRICT No ? or Maine Settlement Dis-Commence at the northeast corner of sec 24 in

School District No 8 or 17th Siding District. Commence at the northeast corner of sec 5 in Tp 140 of range 77, thence south to the 9th stand ard parallel; thence west to the southwest cor-ner of sec 31 in ap 137 of range 38, thence north to the north line of Tp 140, thence east to the place of beginning.

20 00 | School District No 9 or 16th Siding District. 14 bounded on the north by the 13th standard parallel, on the east by the range line caviding 75 and 76, on the south by the 9th standard parallel, and on the west by the 8th District. SCHOOL DISTRICT No 10 or 15th Siding District. Includes all of ranges 74 and 75 included between the 9th and 10th standard paratiess.

BISMALCE, May 8th, 1880

JUSTUS BRAGG, Co. Supt. Public Schools, Burleigh County. D. T.

approved. On motion the bill of John Lenchan for water furnished jail, amount \$15 was disallowed.

Alex McKenzie boarding prisoners up to

SAMPLE ROOMS

Proprietor

Point Pleasant, D. T.

Parties driving out from Bismarck will find

HANNIFIN'S HALL

(18 NORTH FOURTH ST.)

Best Bar-tender either side of Rocky Mountains

Headquarters for the "Old Time Boys" and

rising sports.

Call and see the crowd

Proprietor

14 North 4th Street.

First-Class Liquors and best brands of Cigara Centrally located and the popular resent of the

Wholesale Dealer in

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Main-st., opp. Sheridan House.

Sole Agent for Val Blatz' Milwaukee

Premium Export Lager Beer.

No. 62, Main Street.

Freighters' and Cantractors' Headquarters.

Best Stocked Bar in the City.

All kinds of games, new pool and billiard tables

etc. Pleasantest place in the city to spend

GRIFFIN & RÖBERTS.

CAPITOL SALOON.

The only licensed saloon at the "Point."

SALOON

AND CIGARS

.108. FOX,

FERRY

this a pleasant resort.

GEO. ELDER.

A SA FISHER.

M P Slattery
N. Falconer grand
Thos Wells petit

Thos Wells Detit " " " 4 10
Louis Westhau-er " " " 2, 10
Thos Fortune witness " " 2 20
Malloy Bros boarding pauper 30 00
Thos McGowan " 30 00
Jas Colter cartage 2 50
BISMARCK TRIBUNE publishing proceedings, etc. 10 25
H R Porter services commr. of insanity. 14 00
E N Corev " 8 75 EN Corey Joseph Hare witness board John Gannon
John Gannon
John P Nolan petit jury April term
Thos Ctley witness

On motion the board adjourned sine die. J. H. RICHARDS, County Clerk.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Washington Life Insurance Company On the 31st day of December, 1879. The name of the Company is the Washington Life Insurance Company. It is located in New York. The amount of its Capital Stock is \$125,000. The amount of its Capital Stock paid

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: 255 816 92 456 786 11 2 165 175 00 2 548 772 02 68 958 72 109 766 59 Total assets 5 605 275 36

Losses adjusted and due Losses adjusted and not due.... 21 | 313 44 40 306 01 21 166 09 Losses unadjusted. All other claims against the Com-4 579 781 Total liabilities 4 662 566 54

The greatest amount insured in any STATE OF NEW YORK,

STATE OF NEW YORK,

COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

William A Brewer, Jr.. President, and William Haxtum. Secretary of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York City, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company, that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual cash capital, invested in the State and United States stocks and bonds, or in bond and mortgages of real estate unincumbered and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; and they are the above described officers of the said Insurance Company.

Wu A. Brewer, Jr.. President.

Whaxtun Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 25th day of March, 1880.

WHANTLM Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 25th day of March, 1880.

THOMAS TEINNY, Notary Public,
Kings County, N. Y.
OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AUDITOR,
Yankton, Dakota, March 31st, 1880

1, L. M. Purdy Deputy Auditor of the Territory of Dakota, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original statement of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York City on the 31st day of December, 1879, and now on file in this office

L. M. Purdoy, Deputy Auditor.
THE TERRITORY OF DAKOFA, Auntron's Office.

Whereas, the Washington Life Insurance Company, located in the city of New York and State of New York, has filed in this office a sworn statement of its condition on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1879, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, relating to Insurance Companies, approved February 16th, 1877, and Whereas, on examination of the sworn state-

Companies, approved February 16th. 1877, and Whereas, on examination of the sworn statement of tail Company filed in this office, I find that the said Insurance Company is possessed

that the said insurance Company is possessed of the necessary amount of capital invested as required by law

Therefore I, E. A. Sherman. Auditor of Dakota Territory, do hereby certify that said Insurance Company is duly authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance in said Territory, for the year ending December 31st, 1889, by agents properly appointed

the year ending December 31st, 1880, by agents properly appointed

Rober, H. Morford, Agent, Mandan, D. T.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 31st day of March. A D 1880 { SEAL }

E A SHERWAN, Auditor.

By L. M PURDY, Deputy.

J. .. Sabin, Gen'l Manager of Agencies.

NOT FAIL to send for our Price List for 1880. FREE to any address upon application. Contains descriptions of everything required for personal or family use, with over 1200 illustrations. We sell all goods at wholesale prices in quantities to suit the purchaser. The only institution in America who make this their special business. Address, MONTGONERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabush Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MARSHALL.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Boots and Shoes,

Gloves, Hosiery, Trunks, Valises, Etc.

GENTS' CUSTOM MADE BOOTS A SPECIALTY

Pron.pt attention given orders by mail. 76 MAIN STREET.

GROCERIES

M. P. SLATTERY,

AND FEED

No. 24 N. Third-st.

Bismarck.

MEAT MARKET

MONTANA MARKET. Corner Secord and Main Streets,

JUSTUS BRAGG & CO., FRESH AND SALT MEATS, FISH,

POULTRY, GAME, Batter, Eggs. Vegetables, Fruit and Canned Goods. On motion the bond of Malloy Bros. for Special Attention given to the Steam-selling liquor for the year 1880 was duly boat Trade.

Can see and try Leitre you buy. Riegant finish, best suiternis, and finer work. Warran'ed 3 years. Kept in order free. See our book (sent free' before you buy. Try us and *ve morsy, Nor's). LOX-117 EMPORIUM, if That Av. Chicago.

JEWELERS

E. L. Strauss & Bro., WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS, BISMARCK, D. T.

Day & Plants, Watchmakers and Jewelers.

Also dealers in all kinds of

HARDWARE

D. I. BAILEY & CO.

-General Hardware-

Farm Machinery, Stoves, Etc., Etc.

Tinware | Housefurnishing Goods. 84, MAIN ST., BISMARCK, D T.

TAILOR.

E. SCHIFFLER.

FINE

No. 86 Main St., Bismarck, D. T.,

A Selection of both Foreign and Domestic Cloths. Repairing Neatly Done.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

J. W. RAYMOND & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS.

BISMARCK, D. T.

MACHINERY.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich original and only cenuine



Threshing Machinery and Portablo

THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work.
INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material Perfection
of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and MARVELOUS for vasily superior work in all kinds

Astonishingly Durable and wonderfully simple, using less than helf the usual gears and belts.

PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Power Outfits and Steam-Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from to twelve horse power; also two styles improved Mounted Horse Powers.

Thirty-Two Years of Prosperous and Continuous Business by this house, without change gurantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.

CALTION The wonderful success and popularity of machines to the wall, hence various makers are new attempting to build and palm off inferior and mongrel imitations of our finances are necessarily and the strange of the finances and mongrel imitations of our finances and mongrel imitations of our finances are necessarily and the strange of the finances and mongrel imitations of our finances.

BE NOT DECEIVED



FURNISHING GOODS, ETC

JOHN LUDEWIG,

Clothing, Boots and Shoes, FUF NISHING GOODS Groceries Provisions, Tobaccos, Cigars & Smokers' Goods. CADDS SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Main Street. Bismarck, D. T., New Stock, New Store and Low Prices. Call and examine and see for yourselves 20tf

CARRIAGE WORKS.

Bismarck Carriage Works.

I wish to inform the Public that I have opened a FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE SHOP FIFTH ST, NEAR MEIGS Where I am prepared to do all I inds of Light and Heavy Work

Horse-Shoeing in all its Branches. TALL GOVERNMENT WORK ATTENDED TO E

CARRIAGE SIGN PAINTING Repairs promptly attended to.

FURNITURE

J. C. CADY.

Furniture, Metallic and Wood Caskets, Picture Frames, Brackets, Etc., Trunks and Grip-Sacks.

CRADLES AND BABY CARRIAGES A SPECIALTY

No. 19 NORTH THIRD ST.,

SHIRTS.

TAKE NOTICE. Shirts,

Having had fifteen years experience in the shirt business I no sons who will be to kind as to call and leave their measure out on short notice for from \$1.75 up.

Third St., next door to Mrs. Ives Millinery.

MIS. JANE COOPER

. Newspaper**aach**ive®

CASTLE BUILDING. Castles, O, how well I love thee! Love to sit in easy thought, Building castles high above me, there no doves are sold or tought.

Castles towering, grand, aerial; Castles where no hopes are lo-t; Fashion d from my brain material; Never mind you what they cost.

So I build a cozy chamber, Dust it well with rare perfume; Organient with purest amber, Fling in all the flowers that bloom.

Sofas, velvet, purple, crimson; Chairs of daintiest hue and make; All the luxuries in profusion-Love to give and love to take. Give a nook and reed to sirens

(Harps and lutes, at any rate), And hear a song of Byron's Sung in tones that captivate. And there sits some Theodosia-Venus' self was ne'er more fair. For her nectar and ambrosia.

Than this damsel dreaming there.

And slassits, this dreaming maiden. In the castle I here make, Saying in her heart love-laden: "Heart to give and heart to take."

And there comes a cavalier. Pierced by Cupid's tiny dart; And this maid, with ne'er a fear, Gives to him a heart for heart. -Chicago Ledger.

Greeley, the Editor,

He was a man for whom it was a pleasare to work. He had one great merit as an editor—he comprehended precisely what a leading article should be. I do not mean to say that he had any peculiar notions; he preferred that a writer should be himself, say what he thought, and say it in his own way. If he could not do this after a fashion commanding readers and espect, Mr. Greeley thought that the man had mistaken his vocation, and advised him to try farming or some other more promising enterprise. An editorial writer, dealing mainly with the manager, had but little to do with Mr. Greeley, unless that writer happened to make a blunder. Then he heard from the little inside room, out of which the chief would issue in a state of wrath worthy of the gods.

Thus it will be seen that, whoever might be the managing editor of the Tribune, with whom we were mainly brought in contact, it was Mr. Greeley who really governed and shaped the sheet. There were considerable long periods during which he did not write at all. Often he would be absent from the office for several weeks. Then he would come back and for a little while fill the whole editorial page, and again he would disappear. But he was always the editor of his own newspaper, when he pleased to be. If he found it taking a direction which he did not approve there was trouble, and sometimes sore trouble. the particulars of which do not concern the public. More than once, especially during the difficult days of the Rebell. ion, he brought the Tribunc round with a sharp turn. In the mere matter of having his own way, there never was an editor-in-chief more positive and selfasserting.

There was the peculiarity about Mr. Greeley's intellectual constitution, that whatever pleased him he never forgot. I had a personal experience of this, which I may venture to relate. I had written, soon after I became attached to the newspaper, a light little article about the penny songs which were then exposed for sale upon the railings of St. Paul's Church, and in other like localities. Twelve years afterward, though I had quite forgotten the trifle, not say a word to me when it was printed, I received a note from him expressing the wish that this poor old article might be included in a volume of my contributions to the Tribune which I was then compiling. I blushed with satisfaction at his kindly suggestion, and actually pulled down a dusty old file of the newspaper, that I might read what had given such a man pleasure over When the book was ready, he volunteered to write for it an introduction, in which he said that of my work which, however undeserved, has been a consolation to me under many circumstances of misunderstanding and discouragement. Litera scripta man-What this consummate judge of newspaper writing was pleased to print no consideration of modesty shall prevent me from here reprinting. "In the protracted, ardnous struggle," he "which resulted in the overthrow and extinction of American slavery, many were honorably conspicuous; some by eloquence, more by diligence, others by fearless, absorbing, singleeyed devotion to the great end; but he who most skillfully, effectively, persistently wielded the trenchant blade of Satire, was the writer of the following essays." I think that no man, reviewing his life, who has received such praise, from such a source, would resist the temptation to reproduce it, though I hope that I shall be believed when I say that I do so rather for the sake of illustration which it affords of Mr. Greeley's kindness of heart than for any prompting of personal vanity. Such kindiy traits in the character of one so widely beloved will be accepted as a fresh proof of the generosity of his heart, if not of the excellence of his critical judgment.

Sleeping Together.

-Charles T. Congdon.

More correls, it is stated, occur between brothers, between sisters, between hared girls, between clerks in stores, between apprentices in mechanies' shops, between hired men, between husban and waves, owing to electrical changes through which their nervous systems go by lodging together night after night under the same bedelothes, than by almest any other disturbing cause. There is nothing that will so derange the nervous system of a person who is eliminative in nervous force as to lie all night in bed with a person who is absorbent in nervous force. The absorber will go to sleep an i rest all night, while the eliminator will be tumbling and tossing, restless and nervous, and wake up in the morning fretful and prevish, fault-finding and discoutaged. No two persons, no matter who they are, should habitually sleep together. One will thrive; the other will lose. This is the law, and in married life is defied almost uni-

A Wasteful Interest Paid by Farmers. There is no disputing the fact that any farm implement, be it wagon, plow, harrow, respect rake, or what not, if left exposed to sun or rain for ten years, will be practically good for nothing. We might say in five years, but if any choose to cavil at five, we will say ten. This is 10 per cent. per annum. At a cost of less than 1 per cent. these tools can always be kept housed, or under cover of some

kind, even if but rough boards, that will shut out sun and rain. Because we do not see the silent, slow, but steady waste, we are apt to forget that it is ever going on. It is unnecessary to suggest the "application" of this short sermon. Nine per cent. interest saved is not to be despised, even if better times are at hand.—Exchange.

The Gentle Face of War.

During our civil war, the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in Philadelphia was the frequent stopping-place for, a few moments of regiments going South, and of large bodies of wounded men on their way home.

A good woman who lived near, whenever she heard of such an arrival, was in the habit of making a pot of coffee and taking it to the tired and wounded men. Some of her neighbors joined her in this good work,

After a few weeks, other persons finding how grateful this simple refreshment was to the soldiers, asked leave to contribute to it. Then a mechanic who owned an enormous cooper-shop near the depot offered it for their use.

The kindly work grew. Money came in. Willing hands were ready. In the vacant shop great tables always stood laden with plates, cups, etc.; stoves with fires always burning, were in the adjoining kitchen, and great stores of cold meats and bread were kept at hand for immediate use.

A cannon was fired ten minutes before a regiment arrived, and when the cars, full of the wounded and sick, rolled into the station, not only a comfortable meal awaited them, but there was a temporary hospital ready, and doctors, and tender, motherly women to dress their wounds.

"Nobody asked me," said a Southern soldier, "if I was a rebel. Nobody seemed to care for anything but that] was suffering. I had lost my arm, and I was on my way to prison. But when I said good-by to these women I almost forgave the North."

The death of one of these good doctors not long ago has recalled these facts. He had charge of several large hospitals in which were men from both armies. On every Sunday, different clergymen of the city came to preach, some of whom were thoughtless enough to take advantage of that occasion to try to convert the rebels to patriotism. The doctor interfered.

"This is not the place for politics," he said. "These wounded and dying men need Christ and Him crucified now. This, and nothing else, gentlemen.

On one Sunday the venerable Bishop Potter, who was very much beloved by the soldiers and prisoners, preached a sermon which drew tears from many of these rough men. One who, it is stated. was an old man of great learning, had become an infidel, and had drawn many others into skepticism. He heard, and with God's help was brought to see the truth. A few days later, knowing that he had but a few days to live, he sent for the Bishop and told him what he owed to him in the sermon he had heard. Soon after he folded his hands, and repeated in a clear but feeble voice a hymn which his mother had taught him fifty years before:

Not in my innocence I trust,
I bow before Thee in the dust. Through my Savior's blood alone
I look for mercy at Thy throne.
He died that night.—Youth's Companion.

SMILES AND TEARS.

There is a sense of joy, So potent and complete, Which not alone doth show A smiling countenance; But welling dew of tears

There is a sense of grief. So potent and complete, Which, not alone, is shown By welling, bitter tears; ut, on the countenanc The sad, expressive smile.

Such tears and smiles doth yield Their blessings, as the dew And light on drooping flowers. But crocodile, forced tears, And satan smiles, doth win Disaster and contempt.

-Chicago Ledger.

Sleep-Walking.

The most remarkable instances of somnambulism are those in which the somnambulist works or writes with intelligence and method.

A young French ecclesiastic frequently rose in the middle of the night, went to a table, took pen and ink and wrote portions of sermons. It was not mere mechanical work—he would make frequent corrections to improve the grammar and syntax of his composition. An opaque screen was placed between his eyes and the paper, but he wrote just the same.

In another case a young poet, not having finished some stanzas before he went to bed, rose in the night, went to his table, and finished them so much to his satisfaction that he applauded his own genius and taste; in the morning he remembered nothing of the matter.

Dr. Carpenter mentions the instance of a man who wrote accurately in his sleep, placing his words at good distances apart, dotting every i and crossmg every t.

A young collegian got out of bed asleep, lit a candle, sat down to a table, teok pen and paper, wrote out some geometrical and algebraic problems, extinguished the light and went to bed again—his eyes closed all the time.

A learned professor set his pupils to work on a very intricate calculation. One of them went to bed with his mind full of the subject, and in the morning was not a little surprised to find his table covered with sheets of paper on which the calculation was fully and satisfactorily developed. The writing was in his own hand; he had risen in the night and done it while asleep.

An experienced farmer says; "I have thoroughly ted planting potatoes whole, in halves, quarters, eighths, and in one, two and three eyes, and my conclusion is that cut to a single eye on a piece and two pieces in a hill is the best economy for the most profit. I prefer planting in drills, three or three and a half feet apart, dropping the pieces together every ten or twelve inches. It is true that, in this way of planting, there are not as many potatoes, but what there are grow to a good size for the table, and will yield more bushels to the acre than more seeding will give.'

JAMES R. Dodge, in his investigation of sheep-husbandry in the South, reports more than 500,000 killed by dogs last year, or more than 5 per cent. of the entire number in that section.

THE THRASHER, Twas autumn-time—the old barn floor With ripened grain was scattered over, And music of the thrasher's flail

Charmed the heart of Abigail. It was an Indian-summer day. Smoky—with the warmth of May; And the lofty doors on either side Of the old barn were open wide,

So Abba often caught a view Of the thrasher in his frock of blue; And he saw her seething o'er the suds, Rubbing out the family duds.

All day long she heard the blows, As she stood and washed the clothes; And when he heard her laugh and sing, How lustily the flail would swing. But when the great red sun went down

Behind the trees of gold and brown, She started out with milking-pail, And he joyfully left his flail. Then they met beside the bars, And softly talked until the stars

Came sailing up into the sky, While the cows stood waiting by. Next day, when he thrashed again. 'Iwas gloomy, and the falling rain Fell like a thud against the door.

And no singing cheered him more,

But his heart was never lighter, Nor never had the sun seemed brighter; For the promise she had given Raised him to the seventh heaven. -Chicago Ledger.

How Dr. Potts' Experiment Failed.

Old Dr. Potts, of San Francisco, and who is an enthusiast in his profession, is the originator of the theory that much disease is transmitted to human beings through eating the flesh of immature animals, such as calves, in the early As this assertion was disputed by some of his contemporary M. D.'s, Dr. Potts determined to make some useful experiments before giving to the world his discovery. He accordingly purchased a 6-months' calf-one of the kind that appear to be built on stilts—and, as the doctor had no back yard to speak of, he had the brevet cow placed in the cellar, where he proposed to mix the weeds in question among its food for a few days prior to its being converted into test cutlets, so to speak. The China boy was bribed not to mention the calf's presence to the other members of the household, who, it happened, had been absent while the quadruped was being secretly let down through the coal-hole by the butcher. To prevent its bleating the doctor had wedged a stout leather muzzle on its

That night the doctor was awakened by Mrs. Potts, who sat up in bed and gasped in a horror-stricken voice: "Gracious heavens! Archibald, don't you near that singular noise down stairs?"

The calf had evidently gotten the muzzle about half off, and was making a peculiar sound, resembling a small foghorn tortured by remorse, but Old Potts stammered out that he couldn't hear anything in particular.

"Not hear anything, Dr. Potts? Are you deaf? Just listen to that! It's perfectly blood-curdling." "Perhaps it's rats," hazarded the mis-

erable physician. "Rats, Dr. Potts! Are you insane? Did you ever hear rats wailing like a lost soul in purgatory?"

"Well, not exactly like it," said the doctor, soothingly, "but perhaps—" "I can't stand it a moment longer. I shall go wild if you don't go down and

see what's the matter. It's my belief that burglars are trying to murder Ah "Well, my dear, if you insist I'll—" But just then there came a sudden jerk at the bell and a terrible hammering at the front door. The doctor put up the window and beheld a delegation

of about fifty half-dressed neighbors with four police officers in their midst. "Is he dead yet?" said one of the crowd, as the doctor poked his head out. "Is who dead?" said the latter, much astonished. "Why, your brother, down there in

the cellar. Didn't you tell us your brother had made a big strike in stocks, and was coming to stay with you this week?" asked Didimus, the doctor's next-door neighbor. "Why, yes! What of it?"

"You cold-blooded villain. Do you suppose no one heard you murdering him in the cellar just now? By Jove, he is not dead yet—he's groaning still. Just listen!" "If you don't lemme in I'll bust the

door down!" said one of the police. "Oh, Archibald! to think you should turn out to be a murderer!" gasped Mrs.

Potts, going into hysterics. Old Potts was too mad to utter a word. He just walked down stairs in his nightcap, admitted the whole crowd, conducted it to the cellar stairs, handed the policeman a candle, and told him to go ahead. He then went up stairs and

awaited results. Of course the calf made a break for the light as soon as it saw it. The big officer holding it was upset by a terrible butt in the stomach, the candle went out, and, amid the rattling of the coal and the unearthly yells of the crowd, the cellar began to vomit forth hatless, grimy, and disgusted men.

When they had all gone, Old Potts quietly descended, locked the house up again, tied a sponge full of chloroform round the calf's nose, resuscitated Mrs. P., and then returned gloomily to his dreams of science.

iiow Irish Ruins are Preserved.

The Irish revenue known as Con O'Neill's Castle, Castlereagh, were ordered, by their proprietor, to be inclosed with a wall built around the ruins. If ever there was a real Hibernian buil, the agent a le estate perpetrated on on this or on, for he actually puller town the ruins themselves to sione for a wall to inclose the itmbers' Journal.

Women Doctors.

The movement in favor of women doctors, to minister to women's ailments. goes on apace. Two ladies have recenty received doctors' diplomas from the Faculty of Medicine in Paris. One of them, Mrs. Chaplin Ayrton, came from Japan, where her husband held an important post under Government, to study medicine, and has passed her examinations with high honors. The other is Mrs. Marshall, sister-in-law of Mrs. Garrett Anderson, the premier of this movement among Englishwomen, and now properly acknowledged by male physicians, as well as the public, to deserve the place she has won in the front rank of her profession. Mrs. Marshall gave final proof of her fitness by a thesis that she wrote on an obscure disease, more dangerous to women than men. On handing her her diploma the it remains cold, until the water has evap-Paris President said: "You, ma- orated.

dam, have helped to vindicate for all women their right to study medicine. You reply, in your person, to all the objections of your adversaries. I have seen you and watched your work for years—in the hospital, in my wards, by the bedside of the patients—I have seen the earnest work you have done. I congratulate you, and I thank you." It should be remembered that Mrs. Marshall is one of the ladies who began to study medicine at Edinburgh, but was driven thence by the trades-union violence and ungentlemanly hehavior of its medical students. Fortunately there is now a prosperous and an efficient medical school for women in London, which, if it has not yet all the prestige of the older schools for men, grows every session in numbers and reputation.—London Cor. Philadelphia Times.

Middy Morgan, a New York Market Reporter.

A woman can do things one would least expect a woman to accomplish, if she sets her head to it. It was my happiness last summer to see a lady in New York city who has succeeded nobly in a career few women would adopt from

Her story reads like a romance. One day, near twenty years ago it must have been, a lady landed from a ship in New York harbor. She had come from over sea to make her fortune

in the United States. When she left the ship she had a sixpence, and no more, in her pocket. She dropped it into the seaman's charity fund. The lady had letters to influential persons in New York, and recommendations of the highest order from his Majesty, Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy.

One of the gentlemen to whom she had a letter was Horace Greeley. She was admitted to his private office and presented her note, likewise a modest request. It was that the founder of the Tribune should give her employment on his paper.

"What can you do?" said he. She answered in a very lady-like and earnest way that she could report horse races and agricultural fairs. Horace Greeley never could understand a joke, or he would have seen one here. Also, he had a sort of general contempt for the female intellect, and he probably saw in

lunatic. He merely glared at her over his spectacles. From that day to this Miss Morgan has steadily declared that there was only one person in America she thoroughly detested, and that was Horace

the young lady before him a mild sort of

Greeley. "He is the meanest person I ever saw," said she. "He never even asked

me to take a seat." The great editor dismissed the aspiring young woman in short order. But somebody about the Tribune office, whose name is now lost to tradition, heard the story and thought it would be a good joke to send the lady who wanted to write about horses to the Saratoga races, then about to come off. Quite in the way of a jest this was actually done. It would be such fun, certain jolly under-editors of the Tribune thought. But to keep matters all straight, and get a proper account of the races, the young man who regularly reported such things was also sent as usual. Ignorant of this, the intrepid Middy Me out her story of the famous races and sent it to the paper. The regular reporter sent his. Then it was that the joke turned. Miss Morgan's account

was used instead of the regular reporter's. It was in the nature of a stunning surprise to the Tribune authorities. It was so well written, so full of spirited life, and showed such entire acquaintance with the subject that from that day on this brave girl found no trouble in

getting work. She was sent everywhere to report horse fairs and races. That was her regular work for some years, when she exchanged it for life-stock reporting. She now only reports the cattle market. New York drovers call her the best judge of horned cattle in this country. She can tell the weight of a beef on the foot in the twinkling of an eye. There is this peculiarity about her, that whatever work she undertakes she does it better than anybody else. That is why she succeeds so well. She now reports the cattle markets for some four New York papers, among them the Times

and Tribune. She has saved her earnings and is quite well-to-do. "Humph! she ought to be," said an impertinent young lady with pink cheeks and banged hair: "she ought to be rich. Iwo thousand dollars a year and no

clothes!" The young lady did not mean it literally. She only meant to allude to Miss Morgan's severe simplicity in dress.-New York letter.

Working Girls.

A physician, talking of the ill-health of so many girls who pass their lives in crowded factories and stores, says that household service is the most healthful of all employments for women. The vocation of the nurse girl is very healthful, in spite of its lifting. It gives a variety of out-door exercises and plenty of sunshine, and then the companionship of bright, young, beautiful children is a health-giving influence. There is need of intelligent, educated and superior women in this department of labor, and it would be well all around if many of our over-tasked and overcrowded women in the factories and the trades would seek it. Bright, intelligent girls could command good salaries as cooks. This sort of work gives a girl good food (if her cooking is bad it's her own fault), variety of movement exercise of all parts of the body and generally, a reasonable time for rest It's a very different thing to walk about a kitchen or a house from standing with one's dead weight on the feet all day, as the poor girls behind the counters have to do. And, after all, if domestics do not rank quite as high as clerks (in the latter's opinion) better sacrifice pride than health.

THE condition of the soil is always to be taken into account. Fields that are drained, either naturally or artificially, may be safely sown when a wet soil can not be. Wet soils are cold. Some deny this, on the ground that the water is as warm as the son, and has no re rigerating effect. But it is the circulation of air in the soil that warms it, and if it is so filled with water that air cannot enter,

ANGELS PEEPING DOWN.

"O, mamma, I've been watching the stars, And I'm almost sure I saw A beautiful angel peeping down-I wonder if 'twas grandpa.

"You know he used to gaze at the stars When all but he was retired; I think now that he wanted to go He looked so gentle and tired.

"I'd like to live up above the stars

To tell him about grandma.

If it wasn't for you and papa— Perhaps he's wishing that I would come

"But I'll have to wait, and watch the stars,

"Mamma don't weep if above the stars

God calls me to live with Him.

And grandpa will let me in."

Chicago Ledyer.

eut one's ears off."

up of tea.

that moment.

the fire.

I'll fly right up to the brightest one,

And the angels peeping down; Some day they'll come and bear me away-inother gem for His crown.

Two Cups of Tea.

turning up his coat collar, "enough to

"It blows, ma'am," said Mr. Bumble,

Mrs. Corney looked from the kettle to

the Beadle, and bashfully inquired

whether—whether he wouldn't take a

Mr. Bumble turned back his collar.

lrew another chair up to the table,

ooked at the lady, coughed and smiled.

and saucer from the closet, and again

Mr. B. coughed louder than before.

natron, taking up the sugar-basin.

Mrs. Corney rose to get another cup

"Sweet, Mr. Bumble?" inquired the

"Very sweet, indeed, ma'am," replied Mr. Bumble, and, if ever a Beadle

ooked tender, Mr. B. was that Beadle at

"You have a cat, ma'am, I see; and

kittens, too, I declare! Very nice ani-

mals—so very domestic."

"Oh, yes," rejoined the matron, "so fond of their home, too."

"Mrs. Corney, I mean to say this,

that any cat or kitten that could live with

you, ma'am, and not be fond of its home,

must be an ass, ma'am," and he hitched

his chair a very little morsel farther from

The table was a round one; conse

uently, moving the chair little by lit-

e, soon began to diminish the distance

between the Beadle and the matron.

Now, if the matron had moved her chair

to the right, she would have been

scorched by the fire, and, if to the left,

she must have fallen into Mr. Bumble's

arms; so (being a discreet matron, and

no doubt foreseeing these consequences

at a glance) she remained where she was.

and handed Mr. B. another cup of tea.

The Beadle drank his tea to the last

drop, finished a piece of toast, whisked

the crumbs off his knees, wiped his lips,

and—deliberately kissed the matron.

"Mr. Bumble! Mr. Bumble!

shall scream!" Mr. B. made no reply,

but, in a slow and dignified manner, put

his arm around the matron's waist. As

the lady had stated her intention of

screaming, of course she would have

done so, but a hasty knocking at the

door had the curious effect of restoring

her voice to its usual asperity, and the

Beadle spread himself before the fire,

with his back toward it, seeming to be

engaged in taking an exact inventory of

The Human Race Running to Brain.

what will become of us all? If both

men and women are to develop more

and more their brains, we shall soon be

not far from the realization of the

words of Diderot, who said: "We walk

so little, we work so little, and we think

so much, that I do not despair of man

ending by being nothing but a head.

Figure to yourself civilized man 100 or

200 years hence, when manual labor

shall have been entirely replaced by ma-

chinery, and when the dreams of So-

cialists shall have been realized, and

man, even in the lowest grade of society,

shall be able to gain his livelihood by

working say three or four hours out of

the twenty-four. The tendency, you

will observe, is constantly to reduce the

hours of labor. In many parts of En-

gland, for instance, the hours of labor

are little more than half what they were

fifty years ago. Imagine, then, the

movement spoken of by Diderot con-

stantly progressing, and man walking

less and less, owing to the increased fa-

cilities of communication and locomo-

tion, and working less and less, owing

to the constantly increasing use and per-

fection of machinery, and thinking more

and more out of pure distraction and

out of the ennui of civilization! Im

agine woman, thanks to the realization

of the projects of Mr. Camille See

and to the establishment of Girton Col

leges all over the world, imagine wom-

an walking even less than she does

now, working less, and thinking more

and more! What shall we come to,

great Darwin? Does not the theory of

evolution point to the inevitable reali-

zation of Diderot's words? Will not

our legs wither away and return to the

rudimentary stage like our tails? Will

not our arms and bodies diminish, and

muscles for which there is no longer

any use dry up, and their elements be

absorbed by the brain and head, which

will acquire the phenomenal proportions

Uncle Johnny at Church.

most devout Episcopalian, was the

Chief Magistrate of Kentucky, he was

wont to frequently entertain the mem-

bers of the General Assembly at the

Governor's mansion. To one of these

levees came, with the members from his

county, an old mountaineer who had

just reached Frankfort with a raft of

logs which he had brought down the

iarly "Uncle Johnny," soon became the

center of an admiring group, to whom

his jean clothes were not at all an im-

proper attire for the Governor's levee;

and his tongue being loosed by a glass

of sherry wine-which he then tasted

for the first time in his life—he was

entertaining his auditors with stories

from "his country," when the Governor

said one of the company; and straight-

way the old man was silent, for he was

overwhelmed by this first vision of the

Johnny," said some one; "the Governor

Go on with your story, Uncle

"Yes, go on, Uncle Johnny," said

majesty of the commonwealth.

will like to hear it."

'Uncle Johnny, here is the Governor,"

The old man, who was called famil-

When good Gov. S., who is a

of a caricature?—Parisian.

Kentucky river.

approached.

If there is to be so much head work,

the furniture.—"Oliver Twist."

"Guvner, I went to your meeting yistidy, and I seen whar you sets." "Look, mamms, look at yon brightest star, Spread out like a golden crown, And tell me truly if you can see, A bright angel peeping down For if all those gleaming, glistening stars Are windows in God's bright world, Grandpa will choose the brightest of them To look for his little girl.

He had been to the Episcopal Church, and had been shown the Governor's "Did you, Uncle Johnny?" responded

the Governor, with a kindly smile of

encouragement; and the old man, thus

convinced that even the Governor was

Then, becoming bolder, he ventured

also a man, concluded his narrative.

to address the Governor, saying;

Gov. S. "And how did you like it?" "Well, Guvner, I never knowed much

what they was a doin', but I riz and fell with 'em every time."

Hon. William H. Seward's Advice to Young Men.

Mr. Seward, in a letter to a young man, just published for the first time, said: "I am glad to know you have got into the country. It is the best place for young men. Allow me to give you s word of advice. Just as soon as you can get out of public employment into some occupation by which you can support yourself, do it, and become an independent man. Salaries exhaust the energies of all men, and very often corrupt

No greater calamity can befall a young man than to begin life in a public office. An easy clerkship with a liberal salary much oftener injures than benefits the recipient. As a rule it unfits a young man for the rougher work of life, and, by taking him away from the stimulating influences of competition, prevents him from acquiring the mental and physical fiber indispensable to success.

And these coveted positions are all the more pernicious because they are so often merely temporary. It would not be so bad if the young man who begins life in a rut were permitted to stay there. But these easy clerkships have come to be recognized as rewards for party service rendered either by the recipients or by their friends, and come and go with the rise and fall of parties. A dismissed clerk from a political office is about as pitiable an object as one often meets

During the two or four or six years he has been drawing a fair salary for little work he has been forming habits which unfit him for sterner service, and he is obliged to take up the thread of life where he dropped it to enter apon his coveted clerksh p, with fewer friends, less ambition and worse habits than when he left his original employment, where he had to work hard for little pay, to enter upon an official position where there was little to do and big pay for doing it.

Whoever has had any very protracted experience in political life can call up scores of young men whose early abilities inspired high hopes of usefulness and success, but who have sunk into obscurity, if not into something worse, under the enervating influence of some petty office. Such a position may help him for a few years, but the chances are that it will spoil him for life.—Albany Journal.

A Torpedo After a Man. The inventor has constructed a self-

propelling torpedo which possessed the peculiarity of being able to be used on land as well as in water—a result which was obtained by fitting it with wheels. He undertook to exhibit this torpedo to a committee of naval officers at Lyme, Ct., last August. A canal-boat to be blown up had been anchored some distance from the shore, and it was understood that the torpedo would start from the beach, proceed to the canal boat, blow it to pieces, and return to the shore, where a subsequent experiment would demonstrate its efficiency on land. Whether the inventor had been guilty of ill-treating the torpedo, or whether, it was a peculiarly vicious one, we have no means of knowing. We do know, however, that, after it had gone a few rods in the direction of the canal-boat, it turned around and came rapidly and with undue ferocity toward the group on the beach. The naval officers hastily retreated, but the torpedo paid no attention to them. On landing it made for the inventor, who fled with every symptom of extreme terror. In vain did he seck to outstrip his pursuer. The torpedo followed him across the country, jumping ditches, climbing fences, and steadily gaining on him. Happily, he recollected that the torpedo could not turn quickly, and so, when he was nearly overtaken, he suddenly doubled on his pursuer and ran toward the village. The torpedo turned and followed him, gaining so long as the inventor kept straight on, but losing a little at every turn. He was nearly exhausted when he finally reached his own workshop, the door of which stood open. He dashed in shut the door, and dashed out again through a rear window, just as the ferocious and baffled torpedo fling itself against the door, and, exploding, blew the workshop into small pieces. No account of this incident has hitherto been published, for the obvious reason that the inventor was interested in keeping it secret. It is, however, every bit as true as many of the stories which have been told of the wonderful feats accomplished by other and tamer torpedoes, and it gives us a glimpse of the terrible consequences which may follow if our torpedoes should become rebellious and devastate our cities and towns, instead of annihilating the ships of the enemy.

New York Times.

Girls'as Cannon Shot.

Whether other nations will regard the use of girls by the British artillerists as contrary to the law of nations is a grave question. In former days chain-shot was not permitted to be used except in sea-fights, on the ground that t inflicted an unnecessary amount of suffering. But a girl, when fired into a compact body of men, would do far greater execution than any chain-shot. Hundreds would be wounded by flying hair-pins and buttons. That girls thus used would greatly demoralize an enemy in the open field cannot be doubted. We can imagine what a panic would have seized the Confederate army if the Federal guns had begun to fire New England school-mistresses. Men who might have been perfectly willing to face the dreadful hail of iron bolts would have fled in abject terror after a few rounds of girls of the kind in question .- New York Times.

Is LENDING a friend a wash-dish show ing basin gratitude?

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THE HOUSE AND FARM.

W. J. BEAL says of Alsike clover: Botanists do not consider it a hybrid. I have twice tried to make crosses with this and white clover, but without success. I have never seen any plants which were intermediate between Alsike and white clover, though I have seen bees working on the flowers of each species where the plants were well mixed. If the plants can be crossed, we shall expect to see new hybrids. The stalks sometimes grow four to six feet in length, but they fall down and the leaves decay toward the base of the It makes us charitable and assists us to stems. The stems recline but do not take root like white clover. It is valuable for pasture and makes good hay, though its habit is not well adapted for

A FIRST-CLASS authority tells us that the good ox should have a long, lean face and bright hazel eyes, which show capability to receive instruction and disposition to obey it. Large nostrils denote the capability of the ox to work on a hot day. Very large horns at the base denote laziness. Full breast, said by a clergyman, "He is a grand character." meant the ribs that round out nearly as wide as the hip bones - and wide gamknees, broad toes, pointed forward, show

KEEP the stalles clean. Clear out the manure every morning, and scrape | man, is only 2 years old. or card off all fith from the animals. The stable should be made so warm that the manure will not freeze at night. A lower temperature will either demand a larger amount of food or the animal will fall off in condition.

· WE were awaked a few nights ago from sleep," says the Warrenton (Ga.) Journal, "by a low, soft, sweet singing, as if our mocking bird, which was in its cage in the room, had concluded to serenade as. The notes were distinct, clear and varied in tone. We listened quietly and then approached the bird-cage, but were convinced that different parts of the closet, until we were led to believe that a singing mouse vent its escape."

Whether the form is slender or plump, upon that prayer, so unstudied and apt. the rule holds good; any deviation | "After thanking God for His loving from it is a departure from the highest care the old servant gave special thanks beauty in proportion. The Greeks for the gift of so good a master. Then made all their statues according to this dame a sudden turn and change of tone, rule. The face, from the highest point thus: of the forehead, where the hair begins, to the chin, is one-tenth of the whole poor people, so much with the riches of stature. The hand, from the wrist to grace, and fill our nearts so chock-full the middle finger, is the same. From all the time, singing day and night, and the top of the chest to the highest point of the forehead is a seventh. If the him happy, like old King David, when face, from the roots of the hair to the chin, be divided into three equal parts, the first division determines the space | Savior, show him Thy great salvation! | the central authorities is conducted most thoroughly, and the compilations are of the greatest value to statisticians and economists. The British system where the eyebrows meet, and the second the place of the nostrils. The height, from the feet to the top of the head, is the distance from the extremity of the fingers when the arms are extended.

COPPER has many singular properties. Try to drill it, try to-file it, to cut it, to plane, to planish, or to roll it ont, or try to stretch it over a mandrel. These things may all be done, but only by an expert hand. In one case you must soothe the surface with oil, or with tallow and wax; in another the least smear of oil causes it to buckle up and all is spoilt. Under one operation a bathing of milk is used; in another a touch with the workman's saliva is more effective than anything else. The tool applied to it must be neither hard nor soft, beyond the limits of a straw tempering. Anneal it, and kindly it comes forth from the furnace and yields itself to the workman's will; but indiscreetly strike it a few times with a hammer, and in an instant the entire mass undergoes a transformation, and becomes sonorous, elastic, non-plastic, in a word unmanageable.

Sour time ago a number of Canadian agriculturists met in convention and adopted for themselves the following verted stonemason, who fled from Remcreed: We believe the soil lives to eat as well as the owner, and ought, therefore, to be well manured. We believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore deep plowing, and enough of it. All the better if it be a sub-soil plow. We believe in large crops which leave the little republic exists, of course, by the land better than they found it, making sufferance of its powerful neighbors, both the term and the farmer rich at but owes much also to the good sense once. We believe that every farm and energy of its citizens, the most disshould own a good farmer. We believe that the tertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence. without these, lime gypsum and guano would be of little use.

Tue tree-felling electric battery is an extension of a well-known and very useful surgical instrument for removing warts, etc. A small platinum wire is drawn tightly around a tree and connected with a battery, by which the wire is heated white hot. The wire is kept taut as it burns into the wood until it burns through, leaving the tree standing, but needing only a little force to bring it to the ground. It is not in practical operation.

The Benefits of Travel.

"It is a good thing," the fat passenger remarked, "for a man to travel." "Yes," said the tall, thin passenger,

"it takes the extra flesh off him." "I should judge, then," the fat passenger remarked, for it is observed he still feels a little sore about the ghost discussion, "that you had been out to the meen a couple of times this spring."

"And you," replied the tall, thin passenger, "ought to walk around a billiard table twice a day. But I was going it to his shoulder, and, bending under to say," he added, as though fearful the heavy burden, strode back to the that the discussion would assume a re- flock. Then he heard the voice of God ligious character, "that, as men learn each other more thoroughly, they like each other better; they endure each other's failings and whims and hobbies | man; thou art now called to feed the more patiently; they learn that the world is a great big world, full of good people, wise people, smarter people than themselves. A man learns his

own general insignificance by travel. Every day he meets people who excel him in his own particular pet ambition. If he is ambitious to be considered a bad man, he finds men so much wickeder than himself that he is ashamed to think what an angel he is. If he thinks himself a wise, scholarly man, he blushes to hear other men answering questions that only expose his own ignorance. If he thinks he is funny, and is rather inclined to be proud of his wit, he meets men who will make people laugh where he can only put them to sleep. Travel is a great educator. fraternize with mankind."—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

A Pauper and a Millionaire. Before the outbreak of our cruel war I was accustomed for several years to spend the month of August at Saratoga, and to meet there many friends from the planting States of the South.

On one occasion, I was introduced to new-comer, a wealthy planter, about 50 years of age, of whom I had heard it

His address and manners suggested the cultured Christian gentlebril, are evidence of strength. Straight man, who had inherited a good deal from his parentage. Hence, the whisan ox that can travel on hard road or pered remark of a lady, a near relative, was to me a great surprise: "He has lived a worldly life, and, as a religious

"You amaze me," I replied; "tell me more of him. Was he led to a religious ife under the ministry of your brother?" "Oh, no," she answered, laughing at my mistake; "no great sermon could touch him! He could argue down any educated preacher, to his own satisfaction, at any rate. All the eloquence

that ever moved him was in the prayer

of a slave, overheard at night." Reading in my eyes my entreaty for the tacts of the case, my informant proceeded:

"A companion of Mr. Allen's school days, from New England, was his guest the music did not emanate from our at the tea-table, the talk turned upon feathered songster. The next day and the negro melodies, and the Northerner night we frequently heard the myste- expressed a wish to hear them at some rious singing, which proceeded from one of the religious gatherings on the plantation.

"I can gratify you to-night,' said the had domiciled itself under our roof. planter; and then within an hour the We were correct, for a few nights there- guest was asked to 'come with me.' after the singing mouse ventured into Ere long the two men silently approached the room, trilling his notes unabashed. the cabin-meeting, unnoticed. The lively In an attempt to capture this peculiar song tell upon their ears at a distsinging animal, we had to kill it to pro- ance. As they reached the rear of the cabin it ceased, and they listened to THE proportions of the human figure | the prayer of the leader. Mrs. Stowe's are six times the length of the feet. 'Uncle Tom' could never have improved

"But now, O Lord, why bless us,

"That prayer was a wonder; no one there could have prayed just so except this very 'Old Tom.' It flashed a new truth into the planter's soul. He talked to himself:

"'Yes; old Tom is rich, a millionaire! I am a pauper. What a wasted life!' "It seemed as if the change were al-

ready begun, the prayer answered on the spot; so that, having had power in heaven, it had become a power on earth.' -Youth's Companion.

The Oldest Republic. San Marino, the oldest and smallest republic in the world, is situated in Eastern Central Italy, and is governed by a Legislative Senate of 60 members, elected for life; an Executive Council of 12, two-thirds of whom go out every year, and two Presidents, elected for six months. The territory of the republic s twenty-two square miles in extent, and embraces five small villages, with a population in 1874 of 7,816. The capital, of the same name, is perched on the crest of a mountain 2,635 feet above the sea, and commands a splendid view of the Appenines on one side and at sunrise of the Dalmatian coast. across the Adriatic, on the other. It is said to have been founded early in the fourth century by St. Marinus, a conini (thirteen miles north) during the Diocletian persecution. There is a standing army of 131 officers and 819 men, and it has an annual revenue of about \$22,000. The principal products are fruit, silkworms, and wine. This tinguished of whom has been Antonio Cnofri, a contemporary of the First N poleon. There is a history of the republic by Melchiorre Delfico.

A Hebrew Tradition.

The following beautiful tradition about Moses has been handed down to posteriy: He fed the flock of his father-in-law. One day, while he was contemplating his Hock in the desert, he saw a lamb leave the herd and run further and further away. The tender shepherd not only followed it with his eyes, but went after it. The lamb quickened its steps, hopped over hills, sprang over ditches, hastened through the valley and plain; the shepherd unweariedly followed its track. At last the lamb stopped by a spring, at which it eagerly quenched its thirst. Moses hastened to the spot, looked sadly at the drinking lamb, and said: "It was thirst, then, my poor beast, which tormented thee, and drove thee from me, and I did not understand; and now thou art faint and weary from the long, hard way, thy powers are exhausted; how, then, couldst thou return alone to thy comrades?" After the lamb had quenched its thirst and seemed undecided what road to take, Moses lifted calling to him, saying: "Thou has at tender heart for my creatures; thou art a kind, gentle shepherd to the flocks of flocks of God."—Jewish Messenger.

There is a town in Kansas named Monkey Wrench.'

How England Takes Her Census. In Great Britain a census has been taken every ten years since 1801, and the system is now one of the most perfect in existence. Until near the close of the last century there was no real method, and all previous estimations of the population of the United Kingdom were mere guess work. It seems the more strange that such should have been the fact, considering that, in the American colonies, enumerations of the population had often been made by order of the home Government. In 1790 a beginning was made in Scotland by Sir John Sinclair, who, through his personal efforts in enlisting the co-operation of all the clergymen of the Establishde Church, collected returns which were of great value, although necessarily incomolete. After seven years he completed his compilations, and published the results in twenty-one volumes, probably the greatest statistical work ever undertaken and carried through by one private enterprise. Under the system adopted in 1851 the system in Great Britain is now taken in one day, the 31st of March. In 1851 30,610 enumerators were appointed in England and Wales by the 2,190 district Registrars in those countries, each enumerator having a distinctly defined district assigned to him. In Scotland the thirty-two Sheriffs appointed the temporary Registrars generally parish schoolmasters—and 8,130 enumerators. For the smaller islands the Government appointed 257 enumerators, and in Ireland the census was taken by the constabulary. Some days before the census day printed schedules were delivered at every house or tenement; in Wales these were printed in Welsh, for the benefit of the lower classes. These

schedules contained questions about the name, relation to the head of the family, condition, age, sex, occupation, and birth-place of every person in Great Britain, and also to the number of deaf, dumb and blind. Measures were taken to secure accurately the names of night laborers, persons out of the country, travelers, seamen, soldiers, etc. These schedules were all filled up in the night of March 30-31, and were taken up at an early hour on March 31, the collector filling up the parts that had been left blank through their nearligence or inability. All unoccupied houses and buildings in course of construction were also noted. The floating populationpersons who spent the night in boats and barges, in barns, sheds, etc., were required to be estimated as nearly as possible. The enumerators were allowed one week to make their returns in, all transcribed, and the summaries and estimates completed to detailed instructions. The district Registrars had to complete their revision of the returns of their subordinates in a fortnight, paying particular attention to nine specially defined points. These revised returns were again revised by the Superintendent Registrars, and then transmitted to the Census Office. The census was the most successful, in quickness and accuracy, accomplished in any country up to that time, and the same system has been pursued, with little variation, ever since. The digestion of the census reports by

Some Hints On Right Reading. W. E. Foster's admirable lecture on Right Reading," reported by the Providence Journal, is summed up by C. A. Cutter, in the Library Journal, as fol-

and economists. The British system

served as a model for many other

countries, where the census is now ta-

ken in one day by means of printed

schedules.

A. The right selection of books. Personal adaptation should guide us. Our reading should have a tendency toward symmetrical development; it should not be exclusively technical, nor exclusively general. We should begin where we are interested. An investigation of a subject will lead from that into other fields It may be objected that this requires a suggestive habit of mind. But a suggestive habit of mind is not born in any man [?], and it may be acquired by any man. Let once a beginning be made, and the further we go, the surer we are of recognizing some familiar event or topic; the dread of unfamiliarity vanishes after we have taken the first few steps. There must be discrimination in our reading; aimlessness is one of the worst evils. B. Right methods of reading. Definiteness of purpose is as necessary here as in the selection. We must have a clear idea of just what we wish to get out of each book. System, a scientific adjustment of means to ends. We must read in a comparative way. It is not safe to judge any question apart from its relations. The reader must take a survey of the whole field before beginning at any one point. In using reference lists, such as are issued by the Providence Library, it is not necessary to read every book and every chapter referred to. We must select what on the whole would best serve our purpose. We are not to ignore our interests, however some one book might particularly attract the attention of some one reader. The plan of reading by a reference list does not apply to all books. Imagine a man going through "Shakspeare" or "Paradise Lost" in this ruthless manner! The plan applies to the works of the "Literature of Knowledge." "The literature of power" needs a different treatment. Books which have an organic unity, following out one central subject or thought, must be read as a whole.

We should review our reading at times. THOMAS JEFFERSON said: " Let the farmer forevermore be honored in his calling, for they who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God."

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CLEBK.—E. N. Corey, Bismarck.
DEPUTY. U. S. MARSHAL.—Alex McKenzie. Bismarck. U. S. OFFICIALS.

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COUNTY OFFICIALS.

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SERIFF.—Alexander McKenzie.
COUNTY TERASURER.—W. B. Watson.
JUDGE OF PROBATE —Emer N. Corey.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PEBLIC ECHOOLS.—J. Bragg.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—Frank Donnelly, Joseph Hare, J. A. Emmons.
COUNTY SURVEYOR.—C. W. Thompson.
C. BONOR.—John Quinlan.
COUNTY ASSESSOR.—P. Malloy.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—L. B. Ware, Bismarck. Matt.
Edgerly, Mandan,

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CITY TREASURER.—J. D. Wakeman.

CITY CLERK.—Con. Mailoy.

CITY ATOENEY.—John E. Carland.

CITY MAGISTRATE.—Geo. Glass.

CHIEF OF POLICE—John Waldron.

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Halloran, Gus. Thornwald, Lours Westhauser, P.

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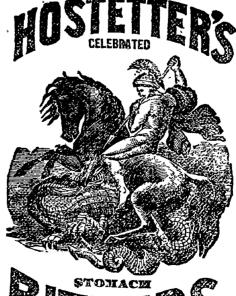
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Dated April 7, 1878,

H. E. SARGENT,

General Manager St. Pari

H. E. SARGENT, H. E. SARGENT,
General Manager, St. Paul.

J. G. SANBORN

Gen'l Frt and Ticket Agt.,
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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Fifty two houses are now in process of

F. W. Hide, at the brewery, steamboat landing, wants a girl. Good family and

John W. Smith, of Miles City, writes down that two good painters are wanted at that city.

Route agent Plummer is happy, having another of those well springs of joy - a baby boy—in his household.

five teams to work on their new route from Fort Pierre to the Hills. Walter & Fischer, brewers at the land-

ing, report beer trade very brisk. They are unable to supply the demand. The crops are looking as well as could

week did good work for the wheat. Col. Brown and Capt. Mantor, receiver and register of public lands, moved into

A trip to the landing will well repay anyone. Never was business more rushing than the present season. That end of

place is only excelled by the excellence of his cream and delicacies. Harry McBratney was in town this week stocking up his fine establishment

Material for bridging, to be used on the Northern Pacific extension, arrived in rarge quanties this week, ready to throw together upon arrival at destination.

Ye editor, catching the spirit of the season, has in twelve acres of wheat, and is planting twenty acres of potatoes and welve of coin-by proxy, of course.

John A. McLean and Don Stevenson have gone to Miles City to look after their government contracts. They are among the heaviest and most successful

Lieut Grimes and family will occupy W A Hollemback's house on Thayer street above First, this summer. This

Messrs H. G Coykendall and D. O. Preston have been appointed enumerators for taking the census in Burleigh county. W F. Steele does the work for the eastern part of Burleigh county.

Of an evening it is really delightful to walk down to Stimpson's and get a dish a liberal sprinkling of choice confection- 1st. ery. Who couldn't keep a girl solid with

brick block in this city it is only necessary to take the Raymond block for an illustration. Mr Raymond receives \$3,portion of the block for his own institu-

W. A. Hollemback has just received several barrels of '72 whiskey from Rochester, N. Y In addition to his liquor department, Mr. Hollemback carries the largest stock of drugs and stationery northwest of St. Paul. He now has near

Teams are in such demand at Bismarck that Father Stephan spent three days finding a team for the agency, and then had to pay a very high figure. From \$3,50 to \$4 per acre is being pand for breaking, and it is almost impossible to obtain teams for odd jobs of work.

days delay in the court house building. The laying of the corner stone will be attended with Masonic and Odd Fellow ship ceremonies, of which due notice will be given. Preparations for the occasion are being made by both societies.

The new firm of W. H. Thurston & Co. carry as fine a line of groceries and sup-Attention to business, courteous treat

Wisconsin, where he purchased forty yoke of oxen for work on McLean & Macmider transportation contract. There is so much work resulting from the Jordan Patrick is so much work resulting from the

a passenger on the Batchelor for the Yellowstone country where he was to locate a site for business and send for "Rody."

Mr. J P Dunn has just received and has now displayed a large stock of drugs. perfumes, stationery, etc. Mr. Dunn is thinking seriously of putting up a twostory brick, that he may have more room

missed it by not building a two-story story for as much as the first floor brings They will, however, put on two more stories next year if other bricks are put up in the block.

Dennis Hannafin's advertisement api pears in another column. A visit to his place on Fourth street will convince anye that Hannafin keeps the boss place. He has a bar tender who can make gin whiskey, or any other kind of cocktail with his eyes shut. He has a peculiar trait of serving a large number of parties. He can stand at one end of the counter and throw the "flowing bowls" to each customer along the entire length of the har and not vary an in h or spill a drop. He is known as the "Rock Mountain Juggler" He is always on deck, rady to

The new firm of Kupitz & Griffin is a strong one: It is backed by almost unlimited capital, the senior member of the firm has experience in their line and enjoys the confidence as well as the acquaintance of the people. The junior member is a brother of L. N. Griffin, the enterprising proprietor of the Merchants Hotel, In addition to the full line of fresh meats, fresh fish, fresh vegetables and fresh truit carried by them, they have a full line of Fence Your Lots. funily groceries and steamboat supplies, | Illustrated Catalogues with Price List. descrip-

and those fond of flowers can secure through them house plants of every

Arthur Driggs has the painting of the new Episcopal church nearly completed and the building is now one of the most attractive edifices on the line. It is beautifully located and when the shade trees shall have grown up around it, will be as attractive as "the little church around the

The Chicago & North-Western Railway will sell round trip tickets at EXCURSION RATES from all of its stations to Chicago and return, for the National Republican Convention, to be held in Chicago, June 2 Tickets will be sold May 30 to June 1, inclusive; good to return till June 5.

The river landing is now quite a busy place. There are several new business houses, and the machine shops and brewery combine to make it quite an important centre. At least one hundred men are constantly at work around the freight in Gents' clothing, Boots and Shoes, etc., at

E. H. Bly left with his laborers Wednesday, for a point on the Little Missouri, one hundred miles from Deadwood, where he will erect a Saw Mill. The ties for the N. P. contract will be floated down the Little Missouri.

Mr. T. F. Tully, who has opened a merchant tailoring establishment on Third street on the corner formerly occupied by Mrs. Linn, is turning out the very best of work. His long experience is sufficient recommendation.

Edward J. Peterson, of Mandan, was shot and killed in the Bad Lands last week, by the accidental explosion of a revolver in the hands of Fred Heiser. He Rubber Boots

Harry Hofficker was in this week. He had a stretch of seventy-two hours without any let up last week. Moving the extension supplies makes railroad business lively between Mandan and the "Y."

umn, calls some young man in this city an ass. Wonder if the young man is really an ass, or whether the writer was ass-uming too much?

"The Miller's Daughter" has been set to music in the family of D. J. Burt of the Bismarck mills. It is a girl, weighed eight pounds, and the flour of the flock. Mrs. Lewis has fitted in fine style the

and gents. Meals are served at all hours. S. A. Crump, agent of the Keogh line, returned this morning from a trip to Miles City, Keogh and the various stations on this route.

The Mandan Uriterion was one year old last Saturday, yet it is not happy and its editor has not amassed but a few thousand. H. S. Davks has gone to the "Y" on the

The Mandan Post Office has been made of ice cream or strawberries together with a Money Order Office from and after July

Mallov Bros., of this popular hotel, have just fitted up fourteen new rooms for the accommodation of their constant-100 tent per year besides having a large ly increasing patronage. The house has a large list of regular boarders and is a ble price. Its proprictors, too, are among the most enterprising and public spirited citizens of Bismarck.

LETTER-LIST.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining uncalled for in Beimarck (D. T.) postoffice for week end-

Brisco, Henry 2 Brown, Lewis Brooks John N

roghan. Thomahamberlain, W H Carson, Wm

Dike. Alvin P Dennison, John M Dunn, Lawrence

Garris, James

Horton, Frank J Hammond, J J Hanson, I J Hoffman. Jerome

Armstrong, Mrs Jenny Martin, Alice Dolan, Miss Maggie

Everson, Miss Ellen Wilson, Hiss Ida

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."
C. A. Lounsberry, P. M.

Adjustable Store Backs

Oars of all Sizes And improved patterns at
D. I. Bailey & Co.'s.

A Large and Complete Stock

Breaking Wanted, in the dress.

Table Boarders Of any number can be accommodated at R R. Mansu's, corner 5th and Meigs.

Paints, Oils, and Brushes at Lamps of all kinds at

Fifty Thousand of Various Brands of Ciyars being closed out at manufacturers' prices at Hollembaek's

First-class Table Board,

Strawberry Plants for sale cheap, at 52tf Bird Cages,

tive of all styles of Fence [wood or iron.] manufactured by Minn. Fence Work Co., furnished by CHAS. F. PAINE, Agent, Bismarck.

A Fine Thing For the Teeth. ragrant SOZODONT is a composition of the purest and choicest ingredients of the Oriental vegetable kingdom. Every ingredient is well known to have a beneficial effect on the teeth and gums. Its embalming or antiseptic proper-ty and aromatic fragrance makes it a toilet lux-ury. SUZODONT removes all disagreeable odors from the breath caused by catarrh, bad teeth, etc. It is entirely free from the injurious and acrid properties of tooth paster and powders which desiroy the enamel. One bottle will last six

Lace Buntings, Are the latest, and Dan Eisenberg has a full assortment of them, also a full line of Linen

House Plants of Every Variety
At Kupitz & Grippin's,

74 Main Street Great Barzains.

Goto Stimpson's
For Ice Cream and Strawberries.

Aspinwall Bananas At Kupirz & Griffin's,

Croquet Sets, at HOLLEMBARK'S.

Closing Out Sale. Remember the closing out sale of clothing for the next twenty days at W. B. WATSON'S.

Messina Lemons
At Kupptz & Griffin's,

Of all sizes for men, at

MARSHALL'S. The Only Place,

If you looking for a place to get a tenderloin or porterhouse steak. remember Forster's .res Window Glass, all sizes, at Hollembark's.

A Full Line of Window Glass of all sizes, at

92 Main Street Pine Apples and Oranges

DUNN & Co's.

74 Main Street

Forster's, Forster's, Forster's. is the place to go for your day board

DISSOLUTION. The firm of H. F. Douglas & Co. is dissolved

this day by mutual consent, Pascal Smith retur-ing. The business will be continued by A. F. Douglas, who will pay all liabilities and collect all assets of the late firm.

The state of the late firm.

The state of the late firm.

The state of the late firm. Tuesday, May 18, 1880.

Strayed.

From the subscribers, about the first of May, 1880, one pair of dark brown gelding mules, about 1112 hands high, six or seven years old, with figure 4 branded on right jaw. Any person giving any information leading to their recovery will be thankfully received and liberally reward ed. H.T. BUSH & CORWIN, Jamestown, D. T

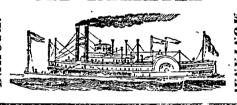
Ice Cream by the Quantity STIMPSON'S.

Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures indiges tion and all disorders of the stomach.

Those who are in want of favorite with transients from the forts, Day Board should call at Forsthe extension and the river, as it affords first class accommodations at a reasonations at a reasonation of the state of t the gnietest and neatest place in the city.

COULSON LINE

Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers OLD RELIABLE



passenger steamers, built expressly for the trade, leaving Bismarck regularly during the season of 1880, receiving freight and passengers through to all points East and West, connecting with roads East and West

WESTERN.

MONTANA, FAR WEST, DAKOTA, WYOMING,

KEY WEST, ROSE BUD, BLACK HILLS BIG HORN. The above steamers are owned and controlled y the Missouri River Transportation Company, ally organized and reliable—not here to-day and way to-morrow, "but a fixture we are here to

For information or freight and passenger rates, write or telegraph w. s. EVANS, Prest..
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
S. B. COULSON, Gen'i Manager.
Yankton, D. T.;

J. C. McVAY, Gen. Fr't Ag't., Yankton.

D. W. Maratta, Gen. Supt., BISMARCK, D. T.

For Ft. Benton, Saturday, 29th. Steamer KEY WEST.

Ft. Benton, Thursday, June 3d, Steamer ROSE BUD.

Ft. Benton, Saturday, June 5th, Steamer WESTERV.

CLOTHING

GREAT BARGAINS In Boots and Shoes, for Boys, Youths and Men. Our Stock is complete and our prices lower than ever before. We can suit you as to quality of stock or style, and guarantee that our Harness Makers and Saddlers, prices are lower than anywhere else in the city.

St. Paul Branch Clothing House

WANTS, FOR SALE, RENT, ETC

WANTED.—An occupant for a first-class tenement house. House is centrally located in good neighborhood. Enquire at 1tf.

FORSTER.S.

WANTED-Two good painters, house and ornamental, are badly wanted at Miles City. M. T. WANTED.—A girl to do general house-work. Good wages. Enquire of F. W. Haid, at brewery, steamboat landing. 52-2

WANTED.—A number of coal miners to work in "Baby Mine." Inquire of Charles Thompson, at Sheridan House, or at coal fields on the extension. 52-1

WANTED-Lovers of the wines and liquors, VV a good cigar or a "bang up' meal, to call at Bush & McBratney's Palace Restaurant. Mandan, D. T.

Benton,

Butte,

Helena.

WANTED.—A few Bismarck City Directories left, at 50 cents and \$1.00 per copy, at THE TRIBUNE office.

For Sale.

POR SALE.—A Dougherty light Ambulance, in perfect order; a great bargain. Apply to Capt. HAWKINS, Fort Lincoln.

FOR SALE—The saloon building on Fourth street, formerly occupied by Chris Gilson. Building will also be rented. Apply to 26tf McLean & Macnider.

POR SALE. -E. H. Bly in addition to his contract with the N. P. for 10,000 tons of coal prepared to furnish the trade both local and TOR SALE.—Hay and oats. Hay in stack or delivered in town. Inquire of Henry Suttle, one mile south of town on the Apple

HOTELISTS and Bismarck people generally. who have been short of milk, should order of Oscar Ward, who will keep up with the demands of trade no matter how fast Bismarck may increase its population.

Miscellaneous. A NY one desiring some good rich top soil can have the same by hanling it away,

G. H. FAIRCHILD.

ON'T forget Forster's when you are in town

ADIES' fine shoes a specialty. Large invoice just received at Marshall's, 76 Main

FIRST-class day board at Forster's only \$5

ET your watch regulated at Day & Plants. 28½, Main street. \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home Samples worth Address Stinson & Co. Portland, Maine

SEND TO F. G. RICH & Co, Portland, Me.. for best Agency Business in the World. Expensive outfit free. \$66 a week in your own 'own. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address A. HALLETT & Co,

Portland, Maine. RENCH Kid side lace and buttoned boots, the neatest yet, at Marshall's.

DO you want to save money? Then go to Forster's and buy meal tickets

DRY WOOD.—Steamboatmen will find 500 cords of dry wood at Oak Point, 35 miles apove Bismarck.

C. L. MERRY. Money to Loan. \$3.000 TO LOAN on Real Estate or security, in sums to suitr In-

MONEY TO LOAN—Terms satisfactory to suit borrowers, Enquire of M. P. STATTERY, 48 Third Street, Bismarck, D. T. 41tfm

Taken Up.

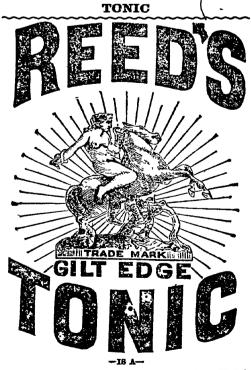
One black Mare Pony, several years old, with star on forehead—One yearling Horse Pony with white strip on face came to my place on the 15th inst. Owner can have same by proving property and pay charges. W. L. GIBSON, Burnt Creek.

Has a ladies' entrance to his Ice Cream Par-White Lead, Linseed Oil and Turpentine, at

Stimpson

DRUGS

HOLEMBAEK'S



THOROUCH REMEDY

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. GROCERS AND WINE MER'HANTS Everywhere.

HARNESS-MAKER

D. MACNIDER & CO. Tribune Block, 41 Main St. Keep a Complete Assortment of

HARNESS, SADDLES, WHIPS, ETC. Repairing a Specialty.

STEAMBOAT COLUMN

TO MONTANA, FORT BENTON TRANSPORTATION CO. BENTON P LINE

IN CONNECTION WITH THE Peck Line AND THE Yellowstone Line

Comprising the following ten first class Steamers: C. K. Peck, Nellie Peck, Peninah,

F. Y. Batchelor Gen. Meade. Fontenelle. Carrying all Military Stores on the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers and U. S. MAILS

One of the **Peck Line** steamers leave Sioux City tri-weekly for **Fort Pierre**, landing for Black Hills, connecting there with F. T. Evans and Hougherty & Co's overland freight trains and daily stages for Deadwood and all points in the Black Hills.

One of the **Benton Line** Steamers leave Sioux City every Saturday, touching at Bismarck every Saturday for Ft. Benton head waters of Missouri, connecting with T C Power & Bro's | P | overland freight trains and Benton and Helena Daily Stage Line for "Helena." Butte. Bozeman, Yago Mines and all interior points in Montana. The **Vellowstone Line** will have a boat leaves **Bismarck** every Thursday during season of navigation for all points on Yellowstone River.

on Upper Missouri River,

Steamer PENINAH,

FT. BENTON, Leaves SATURDAY, 29th Inst.

Steamer BENTON.

SIOUX CITY,

Leaves SUNDAY. 30th Inst.

Str. GEN. TERRY.

Points on Yellowstone, Leaves WEDNESDAY, 2d Inst.

For freight or passage apply to J. C. BARR, Gen. Agt., Sheridan House, BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

DRUGS AND NOTIONS.

W. A. HOLLEMBAEK,

Wholesale Druggist

-DEALER IN-

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, TOILET ARTICLES

AND PERFUMERY,

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, ETC.

Also White Lead, Paints

BISMARCK, D. T.

DRY GOODS.

1880.

ESENBERG

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS

SPRING STOCK

Satin Striped Silk, Velvet Striped Satin, Flain Silks and Satins, and everything in the line of Dry Goods. Also a fall line of

Ladies' and Misses Shoes,

Gent's Furnishing' Goods, Etc.

Main Street, Raymond's Brick Block

THURSTON & CO., AND RETAIL

(78 MAIN STREET, BISMARCK)

Steamboat and Freighters Supplies a Specialty.

BAKERY

AUSTIN LOGAN. **CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES**

BAKERY.

Third Street, Bismarck, D. T. The choicest

ATTOKNEY

Thes. Van Etten. BISMARCK D. T.

No. 21, Fourth St.

I have opend a first-class Laundry at the above named place, and am prepared to do all work with which I am favored. Ladie's and Gents' Fine Clothes a

Orders taken and Clothes delivered to any part of the city. FRANK HOBERT.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL LEAVES.

Duna & Co., druggists, No. 92 Main

erection in this city. Mike McLear is enjoying agood saloon trade at the landing. good wages.

The stage company have sent twenty-

be wished for. The coo! rains of the past their new land office on Third street, Wednesday last.

town is growing swittly. Stimpson's Ice Cream Parlors are elegantly fitted up and the beauty of his

in Mandan. The Palace restaurant is the best in the line, across the river.

spect contains some of the finest resi-

such inducements. To show what a man can do with a

∃y \$25,000 stock.

The rain this week caused two or three

plies as was ever opened in any community, and are building up a splendid trade. ment and a full stock will bring trade, and if that will do it, Thurston & Co. are Robert Macnider has returned from

movement of troops this year that transportation is very scarce. Several thousand tons will require to be moved. "Rody" Ryan, who has been engaged in the liquor traffic at the end of the track during the spring, died of inflamatory theumafism Tuesday. Ryan's brother, who came down from Garry recently, was

for display. Mr. Asa Fisher may also join with him and put up a double store building, with a large hall and offices Mr. Watson's new store will be ready for occupancy next month. Messrs. Naive & Baker now see that they have building, as they could rent the second

perform this hazzardous feat.

houses and steamboats.

was a nephew of P. O. Chilstrem.

. A communicated item in another col-

The Western House.

ing May 28, 1880: GENTLEMENS' LIST.

Palring. Mrs Elizabeth

To fit any size cook stove, of any make, at D. I. Bailley S. 84 Main Street

Twenty-five thousand acres of breaking the vicinity of Tower City wanted. Ad-S. S. SVALL.
Tower City, D. T.

A Fine Assortment of Bird Cages at D. I Balley & Co's.

\$5.60 per week, at R. R. Marsh's, corner 5th and Meigs. Russia Leather
And Seal Skin Portemonnaies and pocket

a fine assortment, at D. I. BAILEY & Co.'s. DUNN'S.

Mess John McHugh, J P McElhery, R C

Olson, Oslak O'ere. John O'Brien, Martin Palmer, Fred L Petterson, Ola

Nottingnam, Melton

Rogers, Benton Redington, Geo L Whitehill, A M Walker, H Weish, Mahlon 2

Washington, Mark Williams, S LADIES' LIST.

Paint, Varnish, and Katsoming Brushes at Hollenback's.

D. I. BAILEY & Co.'s.

Barr, Wm P Colling, Cornelius Canfield, Fred A 2 Caldwell, Mark A

store formerly occupied by Kupitz, and has a cozy ice cream parlor for ladies

extension to take charge of the telegraph office at that point.

Jackson, Thomas Lang, Philip Lanpear, Wm Mulphy. Bart Mable, G. E

HOLLENBAEK'S.

1880.

You can find a full line of Buntings, Linen Lawns, Renfrew Suitings,

GROCERS.

LAUNDRY

Specialty.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

All Orders from up and down River will receive Prompt Attention. 4

WESTERN LAUNDRY,